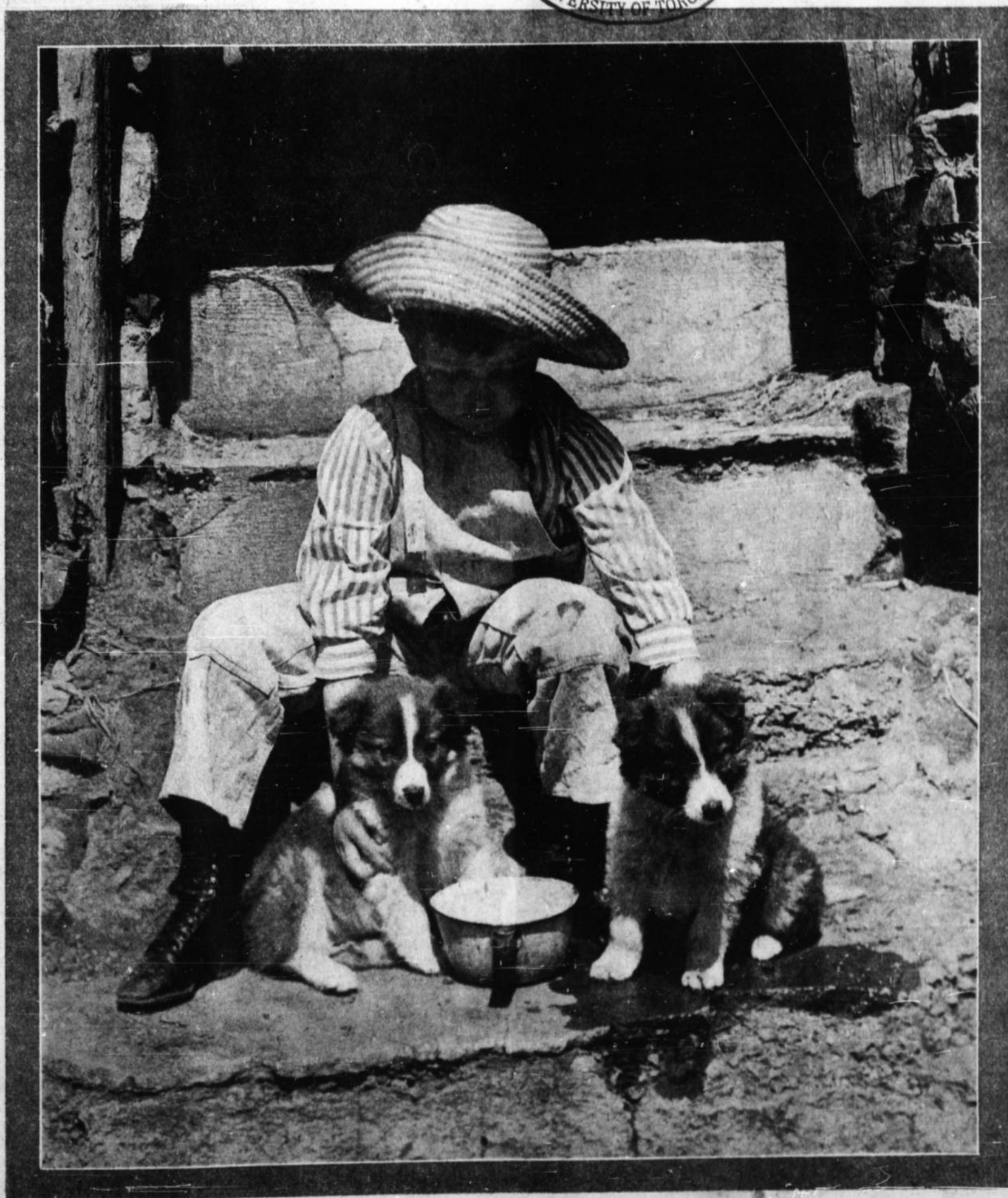


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

June 27, 1923



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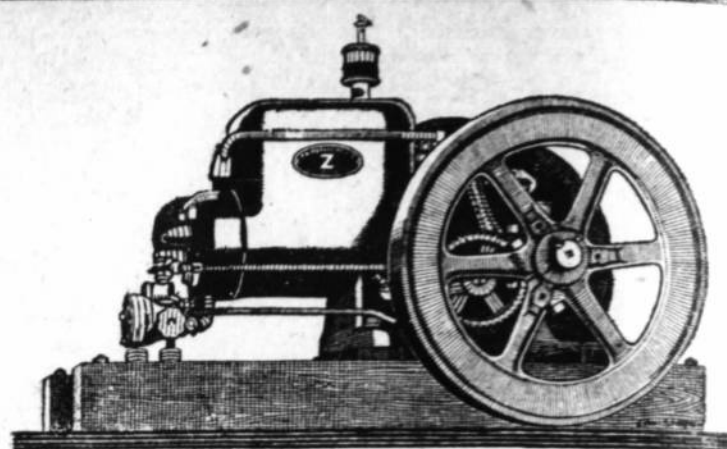
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

Bank Act Finally Passed and Progressive Amendments are Killed—Rural Credit Investigation—Redistribution Held Over

By The Guide Special Correspondent.

AFTER putting up a hard fight both in the committee stage of the House proceedings, and on the third reading of the Bank Act amendments the Progressives lost out on nearly every count, but the announcement by the management of The Union Bank as to the difficulties into which that institution had got itself, coming as it did on the day after the Bank Act had passed, strongly justified the general position they have taken on the banking situation generally.

The announcement that The Union Bank had had to write off \$4,250,000, thus reducing its reserve fund from \$6,000,000, to \$1,750,000, is the most sensational piece of news that parliament has heard for some time. Those who through the sitting of the Banking and Commerce Committee have been saying that the banking system is well nigh perfect and needs no serious amendment have been placed in a very awkward position. Naturally the demand for more effective control over the banks, with a more thorough audit and better safeguards in the making of returns to ensure that they shall accurately set forth a bank's affairs, has become the stronger. Nor is this surprising knowing well the dangers that might result from the unsettling of the public mind, the Progressives have not sought to exploit the situation thus created. Through a notice of a motion made by Mr. Forke, they however, brought the matter to the attention of the House.

Progressives Strong Case

In taking the stand they have on the Bank Act, the Progressives have incurred considerable criticism in certain quarters. They have also been accused of needlessly holding up the House, having been called obstructionists by some. In this connection it may be said that Hon. A. K. Maclean, at the second last meeting of the Banking and Commerce Committee, apologized to W. G. Good, for having applied the term obstructionist to him. However, the members from the West especially felt very strongly on certain matters and thus made every reasonable effort to secure changes. That they failed has not been their fault. Little, however, did they think that the soundness of some of their arguments would so soon be so strikingly justified.

During the discussion over the Bank Act, Mr. Meighen dealing with the argument that bank charters should not be renewed for ten years on the ground that the banks were opposed to a rural credits scheme, admitted that he did not think that much help was to be expected from that quarter, though he himself opposed postponement of revision. Mr. Fielding expressed the view that "one good crop in the West—let us pray heaven that it may come this year—will remove very much of the irritation that exists among western friends."

Financiers Failed to Help

Mr. Forke regretted that there should be antagonism between classes; but the financiers should have come forward and offered their services in an effort to find a solution for some of the financial problems that must be met. To take

the attitude that the banking system could hardly be improved on was absurd. This question was now in politics and would stay there, becoming of more rather than of less importance. "I will make this prophecy," he said, "and I am perfectly sure of it that within ten years there are going to be changes in the Bank Act."

R. A. Hoey, called on Mr. Fielding to introduce a rural credits scheme as a fitting climax to a fine career. He said he was not inclined to think that the prime minister had decided to scrap Western Canada in a political sense; but that the attitude of the government to the West on the Bank Act, added to its attitude on the tariff, did not indicate much sympathy.

McMaster Committee Report

The nature of the general report of the McMaster committee appointed to look into agricultural conditions is rather disappointing, for unquestionably high hopes had been entertained by some respecting it. In the first place, however, a mistake was made in trying to cover too much ground. Eighty sittings were held on 45 separate days; 103 witnesses called and 223 exhibits filed. Obviously it was quite out of the question to attempt to digest within the time allotted such a mass of evidence, even though there had been a general disposition among the members to agree on all subjects. The result was that, save on the matter of ocean freight rates, it was difficult to make much definite progress.

On the subject of rural credits the committee did say that in its opinion they were necessary, and that the government should take measures to provide them as soon as possible, but it also recommended that this should be done only after the fullest enquiry had been undertaken. This, of course, means that the matter will remain in abeyance for at least another year.

Favors Rural Credit

The committee said: "On the necessity of credit on more advantageous terms to the farmers of this country, there can be little room for difference of opinion. Well selected and secured farm loans should be among the safest and most attractive of investments. While the security offered through the pledging of non-perishable and readily marketable farm products is certainly comparable to that offered by merchants and manufacturers. Notwithstanding these facts, the agriculturist of Canada, in certain parts at least, pays considerably more for long-term credits secured by his property than many of his competitors in other lands, as well as more than is paid by many of his fellow citizens in other walks of life for similar accommodations."

"Your committee are of the opinion that after consideration along the lines hereafter respectfully suggested, the government should promote the obtaining by the agriculturists of this country of long-term credits as well as intermediate credits, and that actions should be taken, and if necessary, legislation enacted to this end at the earliest possible date.

"You committee have heard a number of witnesses and have devoted a

considerable amount of study to the question. They feel, however, that the system is of such paramount importance that further investigation and study should take place before definite legislation is brought down. All authorities apparently agree that there is a barren area of credit unsupplied by either the banks on the one hand or the loan companies on the other.

"Thorough investigation of the subject is then recommended in order that the best possible system may be obtained. The following important statement was added:

"In this connection also, the attention of your committee was drawn to the question as to whether it would be advisable and in accordance with sound economic and banking principles to extend to those provinces which desired to obtain money for their rural credit systems, facilities for the obtaining of credit such as are afforded to the chartered banks under the provisions of the Finance Act of 1914, under the provisions of which Dominion notes are issued to the banks against the deposit of certain approved securities with the treasury board, and that the chairman be instructed to present same to the House."

Gardiner Proposes Solution

This last paragraph, while not committing the committee in any way, was included through the efforts of Robert Gardiner, who set forth his views in a memorandum. In this he pointed out that the Canadian banking system was shaped chiefly for commercial purposes; that it was necessary for banks to keep a large portion of their assets in liquid form, which rendered it difficult for them to serve properly the credit requirements of farmers, who needed something longer than three months loans. Save in those provinces that have systems of long-term loans for farmers, the usual term for farm loans is five years, while the rate of interest averages 8 or 9 per cent., which is too high.

The question arose, where the money necessary to finance such rural credits scheme would be found. Mr. Gardiner then pointed out that after the outbreak of war in 1914, the banks were granted special privileges contained in the Finance Act, which authorized the suspension of the gold standard and authorized also the finance minister to make advances in the form of Dominion notes against securities satisfactory to the treasury board. The banks pay interest on these notes, place them in the central gold reserve and issue their own notes against them. He then concluded: "It is my contention that a provincial government is just as important as any bank in Canada, and for the purpose of providing money for long-term loans to farmers should be granted the same privileges as the banks, that is, to pledge its bonds for an issue of Dominion notes for the purpose of financing long-term loans, paying interest for that accommodation. By this method we would be using our own national credit, and not the credit of individuals. The federal government would receive interest for loans so made. This interest would, in turn, become part of the annual revenue of Canada. Provincial governments would have the responsibility of determining as to whether they would take advantage of this proposal and those governments who have long-term rural credits now in operation might, if more money is needed, use this method to supplement their present source of supply." "The responsibility for the creation of the



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necessary machinery to give effect to this method of financing the farmers with long-term loans would be with the provincial governments."

Control of Ocean Freight

In its report on ocean freight rates, the McMaster committee finds that the transportation business, in so far as it relates to ocean liners, is in the hands largely of rings or conferences, and it is in the public interest that a measure of control be exercised over them. It is suggested that this might well be discussed at the coming imperial economic conference and also at the next meeting of the International Institute of Agriculture, with a view to international action. The department of Trade and Commerce should receive complaints by shippers of unfair discrimination and investigate the same, it being thought that such power would have a deterrent effect. It is recommended also that a number of vessels of the government merchant marine be operated with the Canadian National Railways and that the rates on the former be based on the cost of carriage plus a reasonable profit

on the present value of the tonnage. It is further recommended that a careful account be kept of the expenses of the vessels of the mercantile marine carrying cattle to Britain, in order that a decision may be arrived at as to what rates are fair both to shippers and vessel owners.

Redistribution Held Up

Redistribution remains in practically the same situation as it did a week ago. The Liberals and Conservatives having decided to pass it over until next session, the Progressives from the West can do nothing but make a protest. Some seem to think that in any event a general election could not be held before a redistribution measure is passed; but it is difficult to see how the prerogative of the crown to consult the country at any time could thus be thwarted.

Robert A. Hoey, being of the opinion that those who break the law through the creating of combines should be punished, has been asking the government whether it had any intention of pro-

ceeding against those constituting the Great Lakes shipping combine. The reply of the prime minister did not hold out much hope of this. The member for Springfield is of the opinion that a few such prosecutions would produce a healthy respect for the anti-combines act.

When the amendments relating to the paying of the indemnity were up, Miss McPhail made an effort to have the amount reduced by \$500, her motion being seconded by Harry Leader. It did not receive much support, \$4,000 being considered in keeping with the cost of living at Ottawa. When the last increase was given it was advocated by some on the ground that it would render the members independent of campaign funds. Miss McPhail recalled this, but observed that it had not always had this effect. Vien, of Lotbiniere, who, for a French-Canadian, is very critical of the member for South Grey (Miss McPhail), resented this, and demanded that an apology be made, and after some sparring it was given.

has grown so rapidly that the business actually outgrew the factory built only one month before. Great enlargements to the factory have had to be made to accommodate this rush of trade.

And what has happened to the trust? The monopoly it exercised over the trade has been completely smashed, and the price of margarine has fallen as a result by 80 ore. The trust found that with its factories of various degrees of efficiency it could not meet this price. On March 29, 1922, it was formally dissolved and a terrific price war between the private companies composing it began. The co-operative creamery made another cut of 20 ore. As a result of all this the Swedish people have been saved more than \$3,200,000.

Such a victory is a triumph for the efficiency and service of the co-operative factory and a testimony to the determination of the average co-operator to stand by his co-operative in the fight against privilege and profiteering.

Churchmen Endorse Co-operation

For the first time in America the official body of a large Protestant church has declared itself wholeheartedly in approval of the co-operative movement. At its recent meeting in New York City the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church officially went on record as favoring the organization of co-operative associations for the marketing of farm products and the purchase of farm supplies.

The action of the Board of Bishops followed reports from the rural parsonages, where local clergymen have had the opportunity to see at first hand the great value of the co-operative movement to the tillers in the fields. The board urged Methodist ministers not only to sanction the work of the co-operatives, but to lend all the aid possible to furthering their work. It went still further and suggested that in certain types of communities the church might well take the lead in the organization of co-operative enterprises.

No movement for the improvement of the condition of farmers and workers today follows more closely fundamental Christian principles than the co-operative movement. It builds on the dignity and worth of every individual; its cornerstones are brotherhood and service. Without any pretense of dogma or creed, co-operation applies the social ideals of Christianity to the economic field. Methodists may well be proud that their church has recognized that close bond, and has cast its vote in favor of encouraging the co-operative movement.

Cost of Parliament Buildings

The Guide, in response to a request, is supplied the following information by the Minister of Public Works, in regard to the cost of construction, furnishing and maintenance of the new parliament buildings, at Winnipeg:

The cost to date of construction of parliament building has been \$5,324,384.78, which also includes furnishings, and a sum of \$200,000 being the amount paid the federal government for grounds. The figure \$5,324,384.78, is for the actual construction of the building, including furnishings and grounds as at April 30, and does not include interest, legal fees, maintenance during construction, taxes, etc., which would bring the total cost of the structure up to \$11,855,727.13 (as at August 31, 1922): \$65,000 has been provided for work on the grounds. The annual interest charges this year amount to \$549,258.73. The annual maintenance cost is approximately \$100,000.

Three of a Kind

That is, they are three of a kind in so far as results go. But they demonstrate very forcibly that the selling power of Guide Classified Ads. is not restricted to any one line. The three testimonials below will prove to any farmer that he can sell surplus farm products with a classified ad:

Sold all I had (wheat) through The Guide, and could have sold more. Two orders that were turned down were local ones that my Guide advertising was to be given credit for. —Howard Marr, Millet, Alta.
The ad. I had in The Guide sold my Cultivator O.K. —Nelson Roberts, Osborne, Man.
Will you kindly take out my ad. (Turkey Eggs) as I am loaded with orders. —S. Durfeld, Carberry, Man.

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FROM our twelve years experience, there is always a car shortage during the fall months. Prices will not be lower than at present this year. We have issued a new price list showing a reduction, and in order that the consumer may receive his lumber in good time we would advise placing orders immediately. Although we have decreased our prices we still guarantee our material to be A1. Our price list will be sent you upon request, or we will give you a delivered price on any bills you may have without obligation to you in any way.

Do not delay—Write tonight—
Our Price List will surprise you.

Consumers Lumber Co. Ltd.
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When Writing to Advertisers Please
Mention The Guide.

Wheat Board Negotiations Fail

AFTER a protracted effort to set in motion the wheat board authorized by their respective legislatures, the last week of which was spent in Winnipeg, with advisors from the two farmers' companies, Premiers Greenfield and Dunning issued the following statement on Friday night:

"We have reached the conclusion which is concurred in by representatives of the farmers' organizations who have been operating with us, that it is not possible to form a satisfactory wheat board.

"Having made no statements during the progress of negotiations, it is now necessary to advise the public fully regarding the whole matter.

"The decision of the legislatures of Alberta and Saskatchewan, authorizing the respective governments to form a compulsory wheat board was based upon the idea then commonly held that the province of Manitoba would also become a party to the plan, under the conditions laid down by Premier Braeken. The governments and legislatures of both our provinces were confident that the inclusion of Manitoba would make possible the formation of a wheat board.

"With the wheat of all three provinces under a board, there could be no market for wheat 'futures' at Winnipeg, which would probably have settled the question for grain trade generally, and would, undoubtedly, have affected the viewpoint of men whose services are necessary in an expert capacity on a wheat board.

Manitoba's Action

"When the Manitoba legislature decided not to co-operate with us in forming a wheat board we were placed in a similar position to that of one year ago.

"It was certain that trading in wheat on the exchange would continue, and men, who, with a board operating in three provinces might have been available, preferred to continue their ordinary grain trading activities. After making every possible effort by negotiation with individuals without success, we concluded there could be no board unless the two great farmers' grain companies were able to assist by assuming a large share of responsibility for its operation. We therefore requested a joint meeting of the boards of directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and United Grain Growers.

Expert Personnel

"The result of this meeting was that representatives of both companies were appointed to assist us in securing the necessary expert personnel, and also to act as members of a wheat board when formed.

"The nominees of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company were: Hon. J. A. Maharg, president Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and vice-president of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; J. B. Musselman, managing director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company; H. C. Fleming, director of

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and executive member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, together with F. W. Riddell, general manager, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

"The nominees of the United Grain Growers Limited, were: H. W. Wood, president, United Farmers of Alberta; John F. Reid, director, United Grain Growers Limited; J. J. MacLellan, director, United Grain Growers Limited.

"Each of the companies assured us that any practical experts on their respective staffs would be free to accept positions as officers of the wheat board, but that the wheat board would have to approach such men as individuals.

Without Success

"Since the appointment of the representatives of the farmers' companies, we have endeavored in consultation with them to secure the services of men to fill the positions of greatest responsibility on the proposed board, but without success.

"Furthermore, a proposal that the board sell wheat through an agency arrangement was fully canvassed. This plan failed to secure complete support and had to be abandoned.

"We regret, therefore, to state on behalf of ourselves and the representative men co-operating with us, that we have found it impossible to secure a board combining all necessary elements of experience, ability and public confidence."

(Signed) H. GREENFIELD,
Premier of Alberta.
(Signed) CHAS. H. DUNNING,
Premier of Saskatchewan.

Co-operative Drives Trust Out

A lot of wiseacres who attempt to pass judgment on the co-operative movement, make the vain boast that only private industry is efficient and profitable. Here's the answer that Swedish co-operators give to those who seek to justify the present wasteful competitive system by such an argument.

As late as January, 1922, the margarine trust was in full control of the Swedish market. And in Sweden margarine is as broadly used as is butter in America. The trust advanced the prices of its wares as it chose, utterly disregarding the public's interest which it was supposedly serving. Finally prices were boosted just a bit too high, according to Anders Arne, a co-operator and member of the Swedish parliament, who was on guard for the people against just such exploiters.

Here the Swedish Co-operative League entered with its 250,000 members, representing a sixth of the total population. With full speed it built a modern margarine factory at Norrköping. The trust then got "cold feet," and organized a "margarine week," and reduced its prices considerably. But this change of heart came too late, for the co-operative factory had an organized market of its own consisting of the 250,000 members and their families. The demand for co-operative margarine

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 27, 1923

Wheat Board Abandoned

There will be no wheat board through which to market the 1923 wheat crop of the prairie provinces. The official statement to this effect, signed by Premiers Greenfield and Dunning, appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Guide*. There will be much disappointment in Saskatchewan and Alberta that all efforts to secure a wheat board have failed, and that the regular open marketing system will prevail for the coming year.

It will be a very difficult matter to apportion the blame for the downfall of the wheat board negotiations. Premier Greenfield and Premier Dunning have exhausted every effort in a sincere desire to carry out the wishes of the farmers of their provinces in the creation of a wheat board for the marketing of this year's crop. No blame can be laid at their door. They have done all that any person could have done. It is well known that they urged James Stewart, chairman of the last wheat board, to accept the chairmanship again, but owing to his extensive business interests he found himself unable to do so. Other equally capable men in the grain trade for various reasons declined the responsibility. The co-operation of the United Grain Growers Limited and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the two great farmers' companies, was sought and readily secured by Messrs. Greenfield and Dunning. But all was without avail, as it was found impossible to secure the services of thoroughly capable men to assume the responsibility of marketing the wheat.

Undoubtedly a great deal of the difficulty which eventually caused the abandonment of the wheat board, was due to the action of the Manitoba legislature, in voting down wheat board legislation in that province. With the Manitoba crop marketed under the regular system and the wheat from the two western provinces marketed through a wheat board, there were possible complications, which undoubtedly deterred capable men from undertaking the responsibility. Had the Manitoba legislature joined the other two provinces in wheat board legislation and the whole crop thereby been marketed under a compulsory system, the problem of constituting a wheat board would, undoubtedly, have been considerably simplified.

The federal legislation under which the wheat board would have been established expires in the summer of 1924, and with the failure to secure a wheat board at the present time there is no legislation for future consideration. While there is yet a considerable demand for the wheat board in Saskatchewan, it is undoubtedly less strong in all three provinces than it was a year ago. Many farmers who originally held high hopes for a big increase in price through the operation of a wheat board, have come to a realization that even with the utmost efficiency a wheat board at the present time could not be expected to do more than reduce somewhat the expense of handling, and, perhaps, have some slight effect in steadying the price on the European market. Also there is a steadily growing tendency in favor of a co-operative marketing pool owned and operated by the farmers themselves, similar to the systems that have been developed by the cotton and tobacco growers of the south and the fruit growers on the Pacific coast. "Self-help" is becoming the slogan among farmers all over the world. It is the most reliable and effective form of marketing agricultural products that has yet been devised. Co-operative movements make slow progress among Canadian farmers, but inevit-

ably the co-operative system will come here as elsewhere.

In view of the efforts of the past two years to secure a wheat board and the complete failure that has been the result of these efforts, it may reasonably be assumed now that the wheat board idea is dead. There seems no likelihood of any conditions arising more favorable to the establishment of a wheat board than have prevailed during the past two years. While this will be a disappointment to many it is nevertheless wise to look the facts squarely in the face and to accept the inevitable. Farmers in the prairie provinces will be wise now to turn their efforts toward the establishment of a voluntary pooling system under their own control. It may take some time to establish such a system, and it is extremely doubtful if anything can be done before the new crop is being marketed. But the co-operative pooling system is the logical and business-like method for marketing the great crop of this country. Time and effort and the development of the true co-operative spirit will accomplish the desired result. If it should require five years to bring such a marketing system to a high state of efficiency it would be well worth the time expended.

Manitoba Votes Wet

After seven years' experience under prohibition legislation the people of Manitoba, last Friday, by a large majority, endorsed the Moderation League Bill. As a result, for the next three years at least, Manitobans will be at liberty to purchase liquor for beverage purposes from government stores or from the breweries. There will be no re-establishment of the open bar system such as prevailed prior to seven years ago.

There is still the Beer and Wine Bill to be voted on by referendum on July 11, to decide whether or not these beverages will be served in hotels. As between the "wet" and "dry" forces the fate of the beer and wine measure is now of secondary importance in-as-much-as the declared will of the people is for the public sale of liquor.

The vote last Friday, in Manitoba, was productive of many surprises, and was a great disappointment to the prohibition forces of the province. It is fortunate that the decision has been so emphatic. Had the majority been a very narrow one either way it would have been very unsatisfactory in the enforcement of the legislation. With such a clear-cut opinion, however, by the people there will be now no debate on the question, and the liquor traffic will be re-established in conformity with the expressed will of the electors.

The Guide believes, and always has believed, that the liquor traffic is detrimental to the best interests of the people. But The Guide also believes that the principle of settling important public questions by referendum after free and open discussion, is one of the greatest safeguards of our democratic form of government. The liquor question is pre-eminently one which should be settled by referendum. Wherever the liquor trade has been made a party question it has bedevilled and degraded public life. On the other hand, the referendum system removes the demoralizing and degrading influence from party trife, and enables the people to express their views clearly and frankly upon the single question, and the government is only charged with the responsibility of administration.

The campaign in Manitoba has been an excellent example of the proper functioning

of a democratic institution. Ample notice was given and there has been the fullest and freest discussion in every corner of the province. If any voters marked their ballots in ignorance of the issues at stake it was pretty largely their own fault. The proper thing for the prohibition forces now is to accept the verdict as cheerfully as possible and to assist in making the administration as efficient as possible. We believe that there are many thousands of people who voted for the Moderation bill, who, at the end of the three years' experience will find themselves disappointed, and that at the end of that period there will be a petition calling for another referendum. The question is sufficiently important for the people to have an opportunity to express their views upon it once in three years.

Lake Freight Control

The Dominion government has acted quite promptly on the report of the Royal Commission in regard to the lake freight combine. Notice of two bills has been given in the House, one of which will place the control of lake freights in the hands of the Board of Grain Commissioners, and the other will give the government power to suspend the coasting laws by order-in-council. The resolution introduced by Mr. Robb, minister of trade and commerce, outlining the power to be given the Board of Grain Commissioners, reads as follows:

1. That any shipping company or any shipowner or person who carries or who offers, advertises or proposes to carry grain from Fort William or Port Arthur, and any other port or place in Canada, or the United States of America by lake or river navigation, shall, within a prescribed period, file with the board of grain commissioners for Canada, the tariff of rates which is proposed to be charged, and also any change or variation of such tariff of rates.
2. That the said board shall receive and tabulate all such tariffs and rates, and ascertain by all available means the rates of freight which prevail or are exacted for the carriage of grain as aforesaid, and report to the minister the facts in respect to deficiency of cargo space, excessive freight charge, or discrimination in rates, and all shippers shall, upon request, furnish the board with such information as they possess relating to these matters.
3. That when in the opinion of the board the rates are unreasonable and excessive, the board may prescribe such maximum rates as it may consider reasonable.
4. That provisions be made as to the posting in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and in the office of the board of grain commissioners by vessel brokers and agents of statements in detail of cargo space, time for shipment and destination on contracts or charters made on the day last preceding, and to prohibit any vessel broker or agent from soliciting any risk or issuing or delivering, any receipt or policy of insurance, or collecting or receiving any premium in whole or in part, or inspecting any risk or adjusting any loss upon any consignment of grain to be carried.
5. That penalties be enacted for the violation of the provisions of the proposed legislation.

By vesting such authority in the Board of Grain Commissioners, and also taking power to suspend the coasting laws, the government is providing legislation which should be adequate to meet the situation providing the administration is satisfactory. The special duties provided for the Board of Grain Commissioners are entirely new to that body and quite beyond its experience. However, it was a case either of authorizing some existing body to exercise authority in controlling lake freights or create a new body. The Railway Commission would, of course, be the logical body, but its record in handling railway freights in the West has

not been such as to inspire the confidence of the western people. Probably this fact may have had some bearing on the decision of the government to vest the necessary authority in the Board of Grain Commissioners.

The grain commissioners will, undoubtedly, be authorized to engage the services of the necessary experts, and the regulation of lake freight rates should require no more ability than the proper administration of the Grain Act. It is simply a case of gathering the facts and protecting the public. There remains to be seen how much real authority will be given to the board to regulate freight rates charged by the lake ship-owners, and whether or not they will be authorized to recommend the suspension of the coasting laws or whether that power will be reserved solely for the government to exercise on its own initiative. Now that the government has selected the Board of Grain Commissioners as the body to control the lake freights, it should not hesitate to clothe that body with the necessary power to enforce its orders to the utmost limit, which includes the imposition of adequate penalties, and at least recommendatory power on the suspension of the coasting laws. If such authority is given and the ability of the grain commission proves equal to its task, which there is no good reason to doubt, our western wheat should be carried across the lakes this fall at a reasonable rate.

Federal Rural Credit

The special committee on Agricultural Conditions, under the chairmanship of A. R. McMaster, M.P., has recommended to parliament a further investigation and study of rural credit conditions and requirements. The report of the committee recommends the government to investigate the rural credit systems already in operation in Canada, the United States and elsewhere, and to examine

as to what extent an adequate rural credit system should be fitted into the present banking system and the existing provincial credit systems. The report of the committee quite correctly states that well selected and secured farm loans should be among the safest of investments, while the security of non-perishable and readily-marketable produce is certainly comparable to that offered by merchants and manufacturers. It further points out that the farmer, at least, in certain sections, pays much higher interest rates on long-term credits than many of his contemporaries in other countries, and pays a higher rate for credit than many other lines of business in Canada.

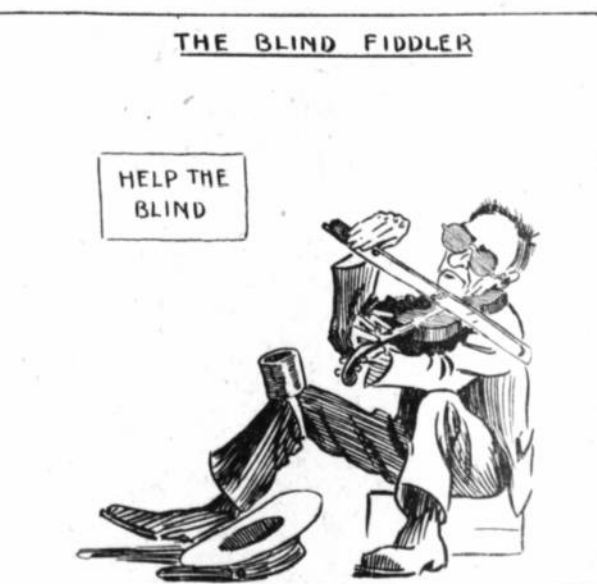
This report on the necessity of adequate rural credit legislation, has been presented to parliament too late for the government to provide ample legislation at this session. If, however, the report of the committee succeeds in demonstrating to the members of the House the necessity for such legislation, and the recommended enquiry is set afoot, much will have been accomplished. If the government undertakes the enquiry seriously, all necessary information can be available upon which to base legislation early in the next session. While proper credit facilities are an urgent need it would be better to wait another year and secure well-considered and satisfactory legislation rather than to have something illy digested rushed through in the closing days of the present session.

The Progressive members did most valuable work on the special agricultural committee, and received very sympathetic assistance from the chairman, Mr. McMaster. From the evidence adduced there is a volume of material to study in making further enquiry. The crux of the problem is set forth in the report which the committee presented to the House. The agricultural industry in Canada is forced to pay a rate of interest higher than that paid by farmers in the

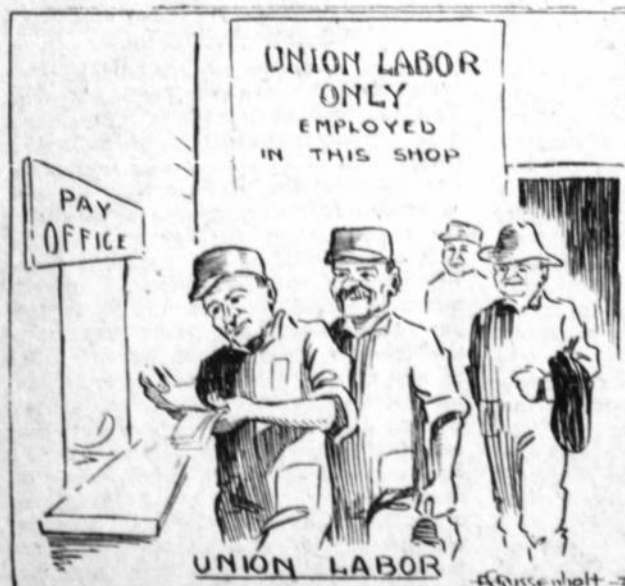
United States or continental Europe, and vastly higher than that paid by any other industry in Canada. This situation can be rectified only in one way, and that is by the action of the Dominion government. By utilizing the borrowing power of the nation, money can be provided for agricultural credit at the lowest possible rates of interest, and under proper administration it is a perfectly sound business proposition.

Immigration Propaganda

We have received an English paper containing a report of an address on immigration delivered by a representative of the White Star Steamship Line, in which he speaks, generally, very well of conditions in Canada. He is reported to have said, however, that the rate of pay for farm labor was \$7.00 a day in Western Canada, and that a laborer could take over 160 acres of free homestead land and own it at the end of three years. While undoubtedly, there is a certain amount of truth in these two statements the impression left from the bald assertions is decidedly fantastic. To intimate that the very top wages paid in rare cases during the few weeks in harvest time is the regular rate of pay for a farm laborer, is leaving a false impression, and the same may be said of holding up the lure of free homesteads, which, while available, are generally remote. This country is good enough for any immigrant seeking a home, but the prospective immigrant should be told the truth and nothing but the truth. Western Canada, while undergoing a period of adversity, compares favorably with any agricultural country in the world. We need immigrants of the right type in considerable numbers, but no person should be permitted to publish or circulate statements which can only lead to disillusionment and disappointment, when the actual facts are quite good enough to bring in all the immigrants that this country requires.



Individualists



Co-operators

The Alberta Legislature

A Review of the Proceedings of the Alberta House During the Past Session---By C. H. Stout

WHILE other parts of the country were engaged in tumbling over terpsichorean records the Alberta legislature, recently prorogued, did a little record breaking of its own accord, setting a new mark of thirteen weeks for future sessions to shoot at. This was at least two weeks longer than any previous session of the local house, and five weeks longer than the first session of the new government in the spring of 1922.

The size of the sessional straw pile might indicate that the worthy legislators during these thirteen exacting weeks threshed out a bumper yield of business. This was hardly the case. Numerous over-length and indubitably dry debates were run through the sessional separator, but on the whole the statutory sieves were never seriously clogged until the last few days of the session.

The legislature assembled on January 23, it prorogued April 21, with a sudden death decision to submit a preferential ballot of four proposals to the electors on the problem of liquor control in the province, this to be taken under an amended direct legislation act. Needless to say there was a miniature war over the issue before the house at the last moment voted to accept the recommendation of a special committee which, under instructions from the house, proposed the ballot of four questions: (a) continuance of the present prohibition act; (b) sale of beer in licensed places; (c) sale of beer under government control; (d) government control and sale of all liquor. Question "B" was that outlined in a "temperance act" which 51,000 petitioners asked to have submitted to a plebiscite. This petition was before the legislature practically the whole thirteen weeks before it was finally disposed of by its incorporation in the preferential ballot. Following the prorogation of the house the government fixed on November 5, as the date when the four proposals shall be voted upon.

Finances

The government's first and last word to the legislature was "economy." Many carefully established public services were ripped asunder by the administration in order to bring about a reduction in annual expenditures which have mounted like the fabled genii since 1914. Several new sources of taxation were tapped in an effort to keep dwindling revenues within communicable distance of accounts payable. In spite of such drastic steps Premier Greenfield was obliged, after struggling with the budget for many weeks, to bring it down to the house with a deficit of \$1,016,240 forecasted for 1923.

The financial situation naturally came in for very serious attention from all sides of the house, but it was felt with careful administration and economy during the next two or three years Alberta's accounts can be balanced again and this without undue hardships on the taxpayers. However, a budget of \$20,600,000 was voted through by the house without any appreciable decreases, the ordinary income account calling for an outlay of \$11,170,859.95, with another of \$2,000,000 applied on the telephone system, and the balance in capital borrowings.

The budget worried the government to the point of desperation before it could be cut down to a shape presentable for the house. In fact three million dollars were pared off from the first draft laid on the premier's desk he informed the assembly. However, opposition members took the stand that a further decrease was essential and offered, by means of a select committee, to co-operate with the government in taking up the million-dollar slack in the budget bowline. However, Premier Greenfield said his administration was still functioning as a responsible body and was quite prepared to assume all responsibility attaching to the budget as it stood.

Public Works

Northern members on both sides of the house were decidedly uneasy over



The Government of Alberta

1.—Hon. Herbert Greenfield, Premier (Provincial Treasurer and Provincial Secretary)
2.—Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education. 3.—Hon. Mary Irene Parlyb, Minister without Portfolio. 4.—Hon. R. G. Reed, Minister of Municipalities and Health. 5.—Hon. V. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones. 6.—Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture. 7.—Hon. Alex. Ross, Minister of Public Works and Labor. 8.—Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Attorney-General.

the meagre appropriations for highways work this year, the estimates providing for but \$715,000, including salaries, for the entire province. This amount is practically equal to the sum which it is expected to receive in automobile licenses and which has for years been earmarked for highways work.

Telephone construction has also been halted in this year's program. Very little in the way of building new rural lines will be attempted, but despite this and very considerable operation expenses, the minister in charge, Hon. V. W. Smith, informed the house that it would be difficult to maintain present services without an advance in a year or so of telephone rates.

Grants to public and high schools were reduced to the extent of approximately \$100,000, the decrease being from the established rate of \$1.00 a day per room to 90 cents a day. However, with the rapid growth in schools the total grant from the government stands practically the same as in 1922, the actual vote being \$1,230,845.

Another drastic cut in school services in order to pare down the cost of public administration has been the dismissal of fourteen school inspectors out of a staff of thirty-nine. This step was forecasted in the house and was finally consummated on May 14, when the 14 inspectors received notices of retirement. City inspectors have been withdrawn and practically all the time of the remaining 25 inspectors will be devoted to rural districts.

The normal school at Edmonton was discontinued after the close of the term May 1, it being the government's intention to confine teacher training work to the schools at Calgary and Camrose in the future. Likewise the summer school for teachers at the university at public expense has been eliminated. For the first time in many years there is a surplus of qualified teachers in the pro-

vince this year, a number of the 1,000 normal students certificated in May being still without schools.

Another reduction that the legislature regretfully assented to was that of releasing all but 11 of the 26 public health nurses, who took the field when the province's advanced health policy was established in 1919. The 11 nurses retained will be stationed in frontier districts.

All but two schools of agriculture have been closed. The policy of demonstration farms has been abandoned, a portion of the Sedgewick farm sold, and the farms at Stony Plain and Athabasca to be disposed of as soon as possible.

Seed Grain Loans Discontinued

After nearly \$8,000,000 has been advanced in this manner since the policy was established in 1908, of which over \$5,000,000 is still outstanding, Premier Greenfield, in a statement to the legislature on February 16, announced that the government had clamped the lid down on seed grain and relief loans to farmers. "The government believes that the policy of making such advances is wrong in principle and should be discontinued," said the prime minister. He announced, however, the legislation, subsequently enacted, making it possible for municipal districts to pledge their credit for furnishing seed grain to ratepayers, and for other mortgages to provide seed and take security on the crop.

Mothers' allowances (or pensions) were reduced about \$10 a month on the average, this year's vote being \$250,000 for the purpose of carrying out the act, one half this amount to be returned by the municipalities concerned who bear 50 per cent. of the cost.

In addition to decreased grants to various livestock organizations and the larger fairs, the government grant to agricultural societies was cut to \$90,000 this year, compared with \$146,350 in

1922. Such grants will be still further curtailed in the future as the result of a statute law amendment passed the last day of the session which will reduce the allowance to such societies from 60 to 50 per cent. of the prize money.

Changes in Taxation

Last year's taxation increases failed to meet expenditure by nearly \$2,000,000. This year these new sources of revenue are kept open and several new channels added. The gasoline tax that last year produced \$185,000 is expected to yield \$230,000 during 1923 to the provincial treasury. The Corporation Tax Act that only returned something like \$300,000 in 1921 is set down for \$470,000 this year, this continuing the elevator tax of 1922, and the higher scale imposed on many other incorporated companies. The higher levy on theatre receipts is maintained, and another slice is to be taken off in succession duties. Being unable to collect the full amount of the tax of 10 cents a ton on all coal produced in the province last year, the government has now revised the system, and this year will impose a tax of 2 per cent. on the gross revenue of mining companies, it being stated by the attorney-general that this will yield less than the 10 cents a ton direct tax on production but can be collected without legal doubts.

One of the most drastic in the list of new taxes imposed this year is that which will require all owners or lessees of mineral rights to pay an annual tax of three cents per acre for their holdings, whether of coal, natural gas, petroleum, oil or gasoline. Such taxes are to become due August 1, each year, and if not paid by September 1, a penalty of 10 per cent. will be added, and if not paid within three months after legal notice on October 1, the mineral rights in question shall become the property of the Crown in the right of the province, subject to redemption within one year. Concerns paying taxes under the Mine Owners Tax Act or the Corporations Tax Act, will not be liable for this new tax on surfaces being worked or developed for mineral production purposes. This tax is expected to yield \$300,000 annually to the province.

Next in order of anticipated revenue from new taxation is that of the license on slot machines, which is estimated to return \$150,000 yearly in taxes. The tax on each slot machine, whether a gambling device or drop-a-coin musical instrument, will be \$50 a year.

A revision of the Timber Areas Tax Act is expected to bring a return of \$20,000 this year as compared with only \$8,740 actually received under this tax last year. The Educational Tax Act by a slight altering of the minimum is down to yield \$240,000 in 1923 as against about \$189,000 collected last year. Likewise the charging of higher fees for the care of mentally-deficient children and the limitation of this service by the transfer of these wards to Red Deer is expected to return \$20,000 as against only \$5,000 in 1922.

Will Tax Soft Drinks

The new tax on soft drinks, is estimated to bring in about \$50,000 a year. This tax will be levied on "first vendors," that is importers or manufacturers of aerated waters and liquids of every description which are to be sold in bottles for beverage purposes. This tax became effective May 1.

In a multitude of new measures dealt with, mostly the usual grist of amendments to almost every act in sight, the new Adjustment Act which supplants the Drought Area Relief Act of 1922, is one of the most outstanding. The first part of this new act of Attorney-general J. E. Brownlee applies over the entire province. Commissioner E. J. Fream of the public utilities board is the "director" of this act, under whom a number of district "agents" may be appointed. Upon application of any person actually engaged in farming operations, or the creditor of such person, the director may confer with and

Continued on Page 17

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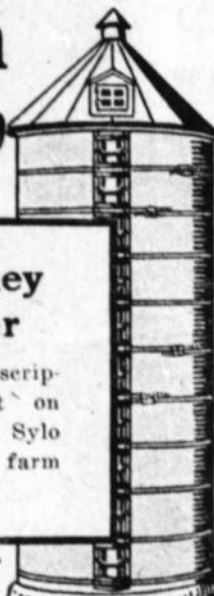
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Co-operative Conference

Saskatchewan Co-operators Get Together for Mutual Benefit

THE conference of Agricultural Co-operative Associations, held at the Parliament Buildings, Regina, on May 31 and June 1, was distinguished throughout by the enthusiastic and intelligent manner in which the delegates of the associations discussed the various phases of the application of co-operative principles to agricultural problems. These delegates were secretaries, managers and directors of associations from every part of the province, and were described by one speaker as the "cream of the co-operators of Saskatchewan."

In the course of the gathering some interesting figures were presented showing the concrete results which have been obtained since the passage of the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act at the session of 1913-14. The first association to be incorporated was the Juniata Co-operative Association, which dates from February 2, 1914. In that year 113 associations were registered. The movement spread with great rapidity, until at the beginning of May, 1923, there were 422 associations on the register, with shareholders numbering 17,229 and their paid-up capital amounted to \$510,150. These associations during the past year handled supplies to the value, of \$4,010,891.33.

Livestock Shipping

As regards the co-operative shipping of livestock, it was shown that last year 773 cars were shipped by 62 associations. It is curious that the three leading associations in this connection should be located within a comparatively short distance from one another, but the Lloydminster association, with cattle shipments valued at \$1,394,433.50 since inception, is easily the leader, being followed by Lashburn and Maidstone. In the northern part of the province 2,171 cars of cattle to the value of \$3,479,233.90 have been shipped co-operatively. For the whole province, in the same period, 3,919 cars to the value of \$6,737,893.94 were shipped by the co-operative method.

There are 52 farmers' stores operated by associations incorporated under the act; 78 associations operate warehouses, and 42 associations handle farm produce, including butter and eggs, oats and feed, potatoes and hay. Thirty associations became incorporated to build community halls and for community work, and applications are coming in for incorporation for community grazing and community breeding purposes.

Essence of Co-operation

In his much appreciated address, George Keen, secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, Brantford, Ont., stated that one of the most important things was for those imbued with co-operative ideals to get together for discussion of the problems common to all, and though this may be difficult in this enormous country, it is our duty to mobilize intelligence for the benefit of individual units.

Speaking of credit, he believed there was a tendency for the banks to consider it too much from an individual standpoint and too little from a national. Though the individual may have no credit, the credit of all is worth something and can be utilized, therefore credit should be developed from a social viewpoint.

He was sure there were far too many retailers in the West, which involved an immense wastage for which the producer had to pay. That the cost of distribution could be reduced was shown by the experience of the co-operative society in Manchester, England, where they distributed dry goods at a cost of less than one per cent., and four per cent. on other goods. It was stated that in Saskatchewan there was a retail store for every 350 people, and it was about the same in Ontario. The English co-operative stores served an average of 2,400.

A Condition of Mind

Mr. Keen made a plea for the recognition of something more than commercial benefits from co-operation.

It is a condition of mind, and a habit of living tending to improve the human race, and its highest form was reached when its surplus revenues were used for social and community purposes. The success of the co-operative movement must depend upon the quality of the co-operators, and there are three kinds of these. There was the selfish man who joined only because he hoped to get his goods a little cheaper. The second type looked upon co-operation as a means of bringing about a peaceful revolution in the economic life of the world by replacing the capitalist system, and the final type represented the ideals in the mind of Robert Owen, the father of co-operation, believing that humanity by means of co-operation could improve itself physically, mentally and morally.

The speaker laid much stress on the importance of loyalty of the members, and asked them to remember the slogan, "Each for all and all for each." He concluded by extending an invitation to the associations of Saskatchewan to link themselves up with the Co-operative Union of Canada, saying that he was sure that such action would not only strengthen that union, but would be of very great benefit to the country at large.

Mrs. F. M. Eddie, of Regina, formerly vice-president of the Women's Co-operative Guild in England, made a strong plea for the inclusion of the women of Saskatchewan in the ranks of the co-operators, stating that if the women were thoroughly and practically interested in the co-operative movement its success would be assured.

George Spence, M.L.A. for Notukeu, said that the people of his district had been fairly driven into co-operation by their circumstances, and its benefits were daily receiving more recognition. They now had agreed all to raise the best swine, and the yards were now full of fine white Yorkshires, which would be marketed co-operatively. They had decided to breed only Percheron horses, and had secured a splendid stallion of this breed. They were all also breeding the same kind of cattle, and in many other ways they were already reaping much benefit from having got together in order to solve their problems.

Strong for Co-operation

J. B. Musselman, speaking at the banquet on the evening of the first day, stated that the Co-operative Elevator Company was absolutely behind the demand of the farmers of this province for a wheat board, and added that there is no good reason yet to give up hope of a wheat board for the marketing of this year's crop. "Every director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company," he said, "is in sympathy with true co-operation, and will be ready to give full support to any responsible body of men desiring to organize a voluntary pool or any other system for improving the marketing of our grain crops."

Hon. C. M. Hamilton dealt with the principles underlying co-operative production, marketing and buying, and Mr. Logan stated that the Co-operative Creameries had equipment for the manufacture of ten million pounds of butter, and if they could secure that volume instead of the five million pounds they were now handling, they would be able to pay a bonus to the farmers.

J. W. Payne, of Shellbrook, deprecated price cutting by co-operative stores, and favored following the usual prices and building up a reserve.

Central Buying Agency

S. J. Clear, Sinaluta, supported the creation of a central co-operative organization through which the co-operative stores could buy and sell, and Mr. Ketcheson, of Davidson, recommended the formation of a buying agency, which would get prices from wholesalers on car-load lots, and divide the surplus among the locals at the end of the year in the form of a patronage stock dividend. Little capital would be needed, but Mr. Brummitt, East End, disagreed with this, preferring first the

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establishment of more co-operative stores which could have their own wholesale business. A committee was appointed to discuss the whole question and bring in a resolution.

On the second day, R. S. Law, representing the United Grain Growers Ltd., dealt with the cattle pool operated by his company; P. E. Reed gave a resume of the co-operative marketing of dairy produce, and Professor Baker spoke on the marketing of poultry. E. G. Booth, director of co-operative experiments, read the paper of J. F. Booth, markets commissioner, on Educating the Co-operator, and A. J. McPhail, secretary of the S.G.G.A., also spoke. Mr. Waldron gave an address during the afternoon, on the "Farmers' Place in Marketing," and Mr. Brown, of Wolseley, dealt with pitfalls and failures of co-operative associations. J. G. Rayner stated that the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture, had not been advocating greater production alone, but also greater production of better quality goods. J. W. Purse, of the co-operation and markets branch, dealt with the livestock shipping activities of many of the associations in a very interesting way. Many of these papers gave rise to lively discussions, and keen interest in the proceedings was manifested up to the very end.

Chair on Marketing

The following resolutions were passed: Moved by George Pensom, Lloydminster, seconded by Robert Mackay, Melfort: "That the University, together with the Department of Agriculture of this province, be urged to undertake the establishment of a chair for co-operative marketing of farm products."

"That the provincial government be requested, until such time as the Agricultural Co-operative Associations have a central organization, to come to their assistance as they have on this occasion by making this conference an annual event."

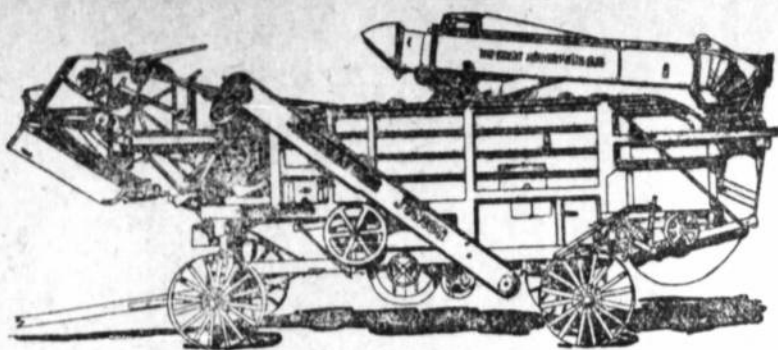
Moved by E. Baker, seconded by J. C. Mohl: "That this conference of delegates appoint a committee of three to draw up a constitution of an association of the co-operative associations of this province and forward copies of this suggested constitution to each association for the approval of the directors; the committee to call another conference of delegates to continue and complete the organization."

Moved by J. C. Mohl, Edenwold, seconded by A. F. Murray, Young: "That the provincial government be requested to come to the assistance of the co-operative associations by appointing an advisory auditor for the ensuing twelve months, to assist those associations asking for such assistance, in order that their bookkeeping systems may be placed upon a satisfactory basis."

W. D. Trego Believes that Irrigated Lands Should Be Devoted to Some Other Crop Than Wheat to Allow of Profit on Their High Valuations

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T H I S I S A S T U D E B A K E R Y E A R



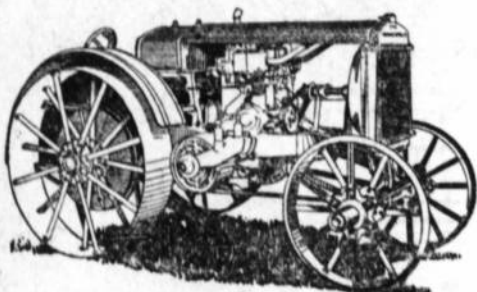
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Outdoor Steer Feeding



It took two years and-a-half to make the steers in this experiment worth \$41.74 each, and a little over four months of liberal feeding to raise their value to \$76.56 each. In the background is the straw and rough board shelter which housed the steers at night.

Professors Wood and Sommerfeld Report on Experience of Past Winter

THE winter steer-feeding trial of 1922-23 at the Manitoba Agricultural College was designed to throw more light on the cost and feasibility of winter steer feeding in the open, with a rough straw and lumber structure for shelter. The steers were fed outdoors and it was only on stormy days and during a part of the night that they would seek shelter under cover. The cattle corral is situated in the midst of a growth of trees and brush, which provided shelter from the many cold winds experienced during the past winter.

During the month of January the steers were gaining at the rate of 1.9 pounds per day, and it is possible that higher final average gains would have been attained had the months of February and March not been unusually cold and stormy.

Profited by Pooling

The steers were purchased on the Union Stock Yards, November 24, 1922, and graded medium to good feeders. On April 5, 1923, they graded choice and prime butcher steers on the same market and brought \$6.50 and \$6.75 per cwt., respectively. They were all purchased by the United Grain Growers on the co-operative basis, and shipped to Great Britain as store cattle. The profits as a result of this method of selling amounted to 32 cents per cwt. The commercial buying price was \$4.00 per cwt. for twenty head and \$4.25 for the balance.

The steers were two-year-olds, good grades, being about equal in number of Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus breeding. Average gains in comparing the breeds were strikingly similar. Nine steers of Hereford breeding averaged a gain of 153.78 pounds per steer for the period, the Aberdeen-Angus 152.17 pounds and the Shorthorns 153.34 pounds. The daily gains varied from .52 pounds per day to 1.76 pounds with an average of 1.168 pounds for the period.

The cattle had all the roughage they would consume, and all the straw required to keep them comfortably bedded. The concentrate ration was commenced at four pounds per day, of half oats and half barley; this was gradually increased until during the last period, when nine pounds barley, four pounds of oats and a quarter pound of oil meal was fed. The grain was ground and all the concentrates thoroughly mixed before being fed. Water with the chill taken off and salt were available to the steers at all times. Twenty pounds of sunflower silage was fed daily during the last three months of the trial. The silage was of a poor quality because of being too mature when ensiled, and it was found that the steers would clean it up more readily if some bran was mixed with it, and as bran was relatively cheap, each steer was fed four pounds daily mixed with his silage allowance. The hay was

largely upland hay with some legume straw. The cereal straw was of wheat and barley.

The records show that while there would not seem to be a fortune in feeding one car load of steers, yet the balance shows up on the right side of the ledger. It is significant to note that 40 per cent. of the total feed costs are bound up in feeds that have little or no value unless marketed through livestock. Grasses and hoed crops form a part of a well-balanced crop rotation, and the steer provides an excellent home market for the resulting products.

It is also of interest to note that nearly 12 per cent. of the cost of production is in barley and wheat straw at \$5.00 per ton, which on many farms is burned. Across the line and in Great Britain the feeder figures if he breaks even on feed and interest costs he is amply repaid in the manure that accrues from feeding cattle. In many parts of the West the manure would have considerable value if religiously applied to the soil and the time is coming when it will be treasured by the good farm in Manitoba as it is being treasured by the best corn-belt farmer today.

The high cost of producing one hundred-weight of gain emphasizes the necessity of a margin in steer feeding and also that such margin should be not less than \$2.00 per hundred-weight.

The conclusions that can be drawn from this trial would be:

1. That steer feeding provides a market and remunerative return for coarse roughages and concentrates on the farm.
2. That when a man has a number of steers to market in the fall and has the roughage to feed them with, he would be well advised to keep and finish them for April or early May delivery.
3. Where a farmer has the grains and roughages on the farm and the manure is of immediate value, the winter feeding of steers would prove a profitable enterprise.

Number of steers on experiment.....	25
Average cost per steer.....	\$41.74
Average selling price per steer.....	76.56
Net return per steer for feed, interest and labor.....	34.82
Purchase price per cwt. (College) average, net	4.30
Average selling price per cwt. (Union Stock Yards), net.....	6.79
Margin or spread between buying and selling price per cwt., net....	2.49
Average weight at time of pur- chase	974 lbs.
Average weight at time of sale	1,127
Net gain per head.....	153
Duration of trial.....	131 days
Average daily gain per steer, net	1.168 lbs.
Concentrates consumed per cwt. gain	1.065.9 lbs.
Roughage used per cwt. gain	3,039.3 lbs.

Systematic Pork Production

An Alberta Hog Grower Summarizes the Conclusions of a Long Practical Experience

THE only way we have found pork raising highly profitable is in going after it systematically. There have been times, and we have seen the same thing happen to plenty of others when we have tried to play the game and try to raise a lot or a few as we judged market prospects, but we found that as long as we had that idea of trying to beat the market we never made very much of a success. In fact things had a habit of turning right-about-face on us and we often lost money by judgment that did not prove sound.

After having been caught napping several times we have decided that the in-and-out is not a success and especially with hogs, and we have learned to stay with the game year in and year out. Some years we do only fair, but other times we do fine and occasionally we do make a big killing, and we find it ever so much better than our old system of one year a few and the next a lot. We always keep a goodly number of breeding stock on hand and so we never have to run around scaring up some pigs or sows in a rush. We have our own known and proven hogs and we know what results to expect from them.

Records

We think every grower should keep an account of his feed, labor and returns from his hogs, though many of our successful people do not do so. Possibly if the truth were known these men have fairly good memories and can tell you if they desired about how much profit they made, but under modern conditions it has been proven that most successful business men keep an account and record of all their business data and transactions and then they know just where they are at.

It is not a very fair example, however, for any producer to set out his figures of costs and returns and say there is so much profit in doing so and so, for figures have a delightful or sad way, as the case may be, of giving entirely different results under different conditions, even when they are made as similar to a given one as they possibly can be. However, anyone who has kept records of his hogs can probably tell you, as we have experienced, that the grain eaten and forage consumed under ordinary conditions have sold for forty per cent. more in pork than it would in beef or mutton or if marketed at the elevator.

We have found that hogs do not have to have any expensive or elaborate equipment to do well. In fact we had almost as good luck with them in the early days when we had log and straw sheds as with later more modern equipment. However, we like to have a fairly good pork-producing factory as it serves our purpose much better, is more convenient and adds to our spirit and interest in farming. The main thing is to have a sheltered place, free from drafts and dampness, and as much warmth as possible helps in lowering feed costs in winter.

Pasture

Good yards are almost an essential for cheap production and we keep our hog yards divided into a number of lots,

according to the number we have on hand. We sow all the pasture lots with a mixture of oats, rye, wheat, rape and grass seed. We do not always use the same mixtures but we think it better to have more than one kind of forage in each. The pasture should be given a start before the pigs and hogs are turned in and it is much better if possible to have some additional lots so that when one gets cropped short they can be turned into another. If the main lot is big enough so that they don't get down to the roots it would not be necessary to change, but we generally find in a dry spell they get down too close and we always turn them into another lot then for a while.

We give our hogs plenty of fresh clean water at all times, though it is not really necessary as we feed them principally on slop. Some people use self feeders altogether and claim it is less work and that hogs do not overeat when they are used to it all the time. We have tried it also at various times but we do not think it is as economical as when they are fed regularly in the trough. Considerable coarse parts of the chop and the husks are entirely wasted and we do not think it pays to keep young pigs fat when they are growing fast, in fact they run off a lot of their fat when loose in pasture. We find they will pick most of their living from the pasture and we just feed them enough to keep them gaining thriftily.

Soaked Feed

Hogs are very greedy and gulp their food down very fast and that is the reason we like to soak all their feed before giving it to them. It is then easier digested. We keep a couple of barrels soaking all the time in which we can dump a couple of bags of chop or whatever we are feeding and pump the barrels full from the pump. We also dump in all the milk and slop left from the house. We figure on adding at stated intervals a little salt, Epsom salts and other condiments to their feed and keep ashes and slacked coal where they can get at it whenever they like.

We use mixtures of oats, barley and rye mostly for chop, but when wheat is cheap we also have some of it ground up, as we think that it is cheaper in varying the ration than to haul it to town and buying shorts and middlings as we occasionally do when wheat is high. The amount we feed depends upon their other food and the amount of pasture they get. They should not be given enough to lose their appetite but enough to keep them from howling all the time.

Good troughs, hog crates, loading chutes, snouters and hog holders, etc., are part of the equipment of the regular hog grower. We think it pays to keep prepared for all emergencies in order to make a success.

In the summertime the pens should be sprayed with whitewash and crude oil or the pigs can be dipped in a tank of water that has crude oil on the top of it which will give them a coat good enough to keep away lice and insects. Some crude oil placed in a sand wallow is also good for this.

Pigs should be well bedded in winter and kept in reasonably dry and clean

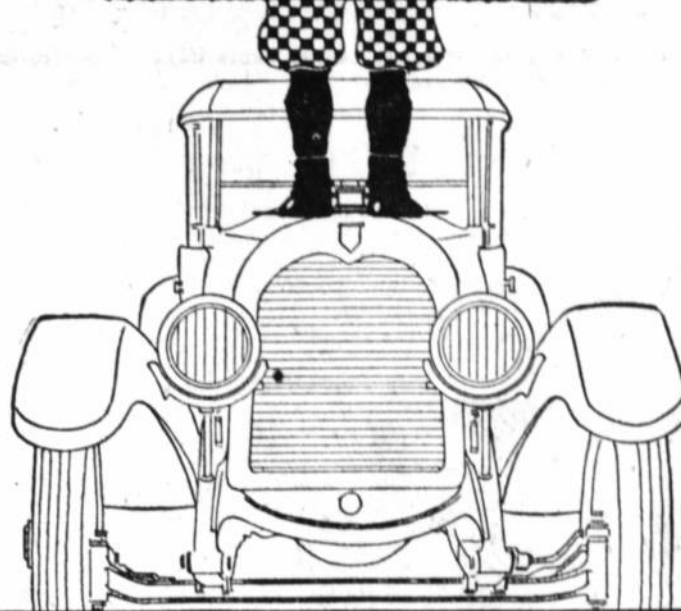


J. R. Nesbitt, Shoal Lake, Man., who raised this lot of pigs, agrees with the writer of this article that fall farrowed pigs are profitable.

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quarters. It seldom pays to buy pigs to fatten when they can be raised so easily. It pays to keep good stock and raise all your own sows and pigs. As long as the same sows are kept one good boar is enough, but after about three years as a rule we think they should be changed and a new pure-bred boar bought, but all our sows are raised from the stock of our first bought gilt.

The boar can be allowed to run with the sows all the time, except when the latter are heavily pregnant, and the time of breeding need not be regulated we think, as we believe pigs can be raised almost as profitably in winter as summer because prices are better.

Our method is to nurse, wait on and try to induce our pigs to grow faster and better. We try to anticipate their wants and take it to them and don't depend on them to "rustle" a living. Of course there are others who can and have done better than we have, but we count our hog production very profitable and we believe it lies in having a more or less systematic way of producing it.

Horses and the Price of Oats

It must be apparent to anyone who has given the question any thought at all, that the replacement of horses on farms and in cities must have an effect on the demand for and the price of oats. What is in our observation the first attempt to estimate closely the extent to which oat prices have been lowered, is contained in a speech given before the Horse Association, by Robert McDougall, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, which institution corresponds to our Grain Exchange. Speaking entirely of American conditions, Mr. McDougall says:

"You do not, of course, want to burden your minds with a mass of statistics showing the decrease in the number of horses in the United States during the last few years, due to the increased use of automobiles, trucks and tractors. The decline in the number of horses in the cities has been very great. Roughly speaking, in 1910 there were 3,500,000 horses used in our cities; in 1920 there were out a little more than half this number. Since the city horse is fed largely on oats, a falling off in the number of horses and mules amounting to almost one and a half million in ten years, would naturally mark a substantial decrease in the demand for oats. There would be little effect on the other grains. The question naturally arises in your minds, is it possible to detect any slack in the demand for oats since the gasoline motor has come into wide use?"

"A final answer cannot be given to this question, but I have had some calculations made by scientific authority, who estimate that this slack in demand has caused a drop of about three cents a bushel on our oat crop.

"Here is the way they figure it. Thirty or forty years ago—before we were using gasoline—we found oats prices averaged about 62 cents lower than wheat prices. But now, during the last few years, oats prices average 65 cents lower than wheat. With one and one-half million fewer horses to feed, a three-cent drop in price would be quite natural. Since our oat crop is usually about one billion bushels, you can readily calculate that this three-cent drop means a \$30,000,000 annual loss to our American farmers. Probably the same amount should be added for the loss on hay. For our hay crop is as big as it ever was, but the demand is much less.

"This is a pessimistic picture, but our alarms are much more numerous than our dangers. And economic ills have a way of working out their own remedies even without the help of legislation. So the first grand rush to substitute gasoline for horses was greatly overdone. Especially is this true in many farming sections where large-size tractors were bought by small-size farmers. This venture literally bankrupted thousands of farmers. Likewise in the cities, many businesses turned to the truck when the nature of their business—the short haul, the frequent stops, etc.—called for the use of horse labor. So now the advancing price of good draft horses is our best proof that the pendulum is swinging the other way. The farmer who is feeding a yard of colts of good blood and heavy draft type, is on the safe side. The horse will not come back to his old place in the city, but he is sure of an important place in moving several varieties of commodities."

Curing Legume Hay

One of the difficulties in the way of the adoption of sweet clover and alfalfa in a more general way throughout the West is the fact that they are more difficult to handle in curing for hay than the grasses. But if they are handled properly alfalfa at least can be made into the very finest quality of hay, and sweet clover into what is at least reasonably edible and palatable.

The crucial point in curing is the prevention of too rapid drying of the leaves. The moisture that must be expelled before the green fodder becomes hay is mostly in the stems. The leaves are the means of pumping this out of the stems. So long as the leaves are moist they are evaporating moisture, but when they dry up they are closed as avenues of evaporation, and the juice in the stems remains.

Then the leaves are the most valuable part of these plants for feed. They are richer in food elements and more digestible than the stems. If they become so brittle as to break off, which

they readily do, the loss of food value is serious.

The way therefore, to handle these crops is to dry them in coils, and not spread out. They should be raked up and coiled before the leaves dry. In bright, hot weather they should be raked and coiled the same day as cut, in cloudy weather the next day will be about right. Hand-made coils are, of course, best, but under present labor conditions hardly practicable if any considerable area is grown. Bunches made by the horse rake are not so good but are very much better than not coiling at all. Small coils are best; large ones become too solid, so that the bottom becomes airtight and instead of drying the hay turns yellow. The hay should be left in the coil for several days depending on the weather. In judging of the fitness of alfalfa hay for storage, the moisture in the stems should be judged rather than that of the leaf. It should not be possible to twist juice out of the stems. The day that hauling is to be done, the coils should be upset and the bottoms loosened out a few hours before hauling so that the dampness may be dried out of the lower layers.

In order to make the best use of sweet clover for hay, it may be grown mixed with brome grass. This mixture is much easier to make into hay than the sweet clover alone. It is not necessary to mix alfalfa with a grass to make the finest kind of hay. If it is mixed with grass, Western Rye Grass is the best to mix with it.—W. C. McKillican, Brandon Experimental Farm.

In selecting young sows to start a pure-bred herd I should want to know their ancestors for at least three generations, for there is as much difference in family strains as in



A Youthful Tractor Manufacturer

Seventeen-year-old T. C. Burner, of Rollin son, Alta., sends to The Guide this photo of a one-horse power tractor manufactured by himself as a means of whiling away his spare time. He does not make any immoderate claims as to its drawbar capacity, but we suspect that it will draw crowds of his envious boy friends.

individuals. Sows partake largely of the characteristics of their dams, especially in regard to disposition and prolificacy.

It has been abundantly proved that ensilage forms a wholesome and nutritious food for cattle. It can be substituted for root crops with advantage because it is succulent and digestible, milk resulting from it is good in quality and taste. It can be secured largely irrespective of weather. It carries over grass from the period of great abundance to the time when none would otherwise be available, and a larger number of cattle can be supported on a given area by the use of ensilage than is possible by the use of other crops.

If the male birds are gotten rid of there will be fewer spoiled eggs candled out of the lot shipped or marketed at the store.

The season is at hand when extra attention is required in the care of the milk and cream, if they are to be marketed in the best condition.

Danes Build Co-operatively

How one co-operative building society, starting ten years ago with 23 members, a few dollars of subscribed capital and a little borrowed money, has built 1,500 apartments, a number of co-operative stores, and a bank building, and has acquired and is now operating a brick-works, lumber yard, carpenter shop, planing mill, and a paint factory—this is the story of high venture and achievement that the Danish Workingmen's Co-operative Building Association is telling on the tenth anniversary of its organization in the city of Copenhagen.

Like other sound institutions, the Co-operative Building Association was founded to meet a real need. The local consumers' co-operative society was having difficulty in securing a suitable store wherein to sell its goods. A little group of its active members saw that what was most needed was a co-operative building society which would build suitable co-operative stores as well as homes for the individual co-operators. Twenty-three co-operators therefore organized into the Workingmen's Co-operative Building Association and set to work.

The first building was erected in 1913 to house the consumers' co-operative, thus beginning an intimate connection between these two related movements which has continued to this day. The second and third buildings went up in 1914, the capital for them being procured with great difficulty from the banks. So many hardships were placed in the way of the co-operative builders by the private banking interests that when they were ready to start on their fourth building, a sixty-family apartment, they appealed to the trade unions for a loan to finance it.

Another step forward was taken with the fifth building. In 1914, the Danish Co-operative Bank had been started. It was founded as the Central Credit Institute for the benefit of the consumers' and farmers' co-operative movements, and had no intention at first of doing business or having a branch in Copenhagen. But an application for a loan from the building society was granted, and resulted in the location of the bank in Copenhagen. To the co-operation thus begun may be credited in large measure the subsequent rapid growth of the building society.

While Denmark's housing shortage grew steadily worse, the results achieved by the co-operative building society drew to it the confidence of the public and a rapidly increasing membership. The sixth, seventh and eighth apartments housing 232 families in addition to stores, were erected in rapid succession.

At the Inter-Allied Housing and Town Planning Congress, held in London, in June, 1920, the society became interested in the English "garden city" homes, and the same year erected a similar group on one of its own estates. The instant approval and popularity of these garden homes led the co-operative builders to erect a group of 140 one-family dwellings on a ten-acre plot, each with its own garden, and grouped around a small lake with attractively landscaped grounds.

The co-operation of the Danish Co-operative Bank, which began when the bank financed the fifth building of the society, gradually developed until all the financial business of the society was transacted through it. When the business of the bank had grown so rapidly that it needed larger premises the building co-operative put up the building.

And now, after ten years of successful achievements, this doughty co-operative, with its 6,000 members, is embarking on five new building projects, following the garden-city scheme, which will provide homes for between 700 and 800 more families. By eliminating speculative profits, inefficiency and graft the Danish co-operative home-builders are effectively solving the housing problem.

In no other way is it possible to produce so large an amount of good feed from an acre of land as by raising corn and making the same into silage.

Feeders who complain about steers eating their heads off usually keep that kind of steer.

The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart
(Concluded in this Instalment)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Because Helene Spenceley, a western girl, contemptuously derides his mode of living, Wallace Macpherson breaks with his entire circle of friends and gives up his life of luxurious ease to make good on a Wyoming dry farm. He fails as a farmer through lack of experience and the continual harassment of Canby, a wealthy rancher, who resents intrusion of settlers near his range. After poverty compels him to leave the homestead, Wallie works as a ranch hand, and the gentlemanly greenhorn becomes a hard rider and a tough. Canby courts Helene Spenceley, who to all appearances has forgotten Wallie, for she watches him sink to the level of his surroundings without a sign of concern.

Wallie forces Canby to settle for damages and with the money establishes a pleasure resort or "Dude Ranch." This venture too is a failure, as the guests desert one by one. The climax in the difficulties of the "Dude Ranch" is brought about by the cook, Hicks, who avenges what he considers an insult to himself, singling the guests out one by one to be victimized by his ingenious malice. Wallie is obliged to trounce the last of his guests who attacks him armed with brass knuckles. During this episode, Helene Spenceley arrives bearing a wire from Wallie's aunt, wiping out old scores and begging him to return. Wallie refuses the proffered aid, whereupon Helene makes her first avowal of confidence in Wallie's future because of his unflinching resolve in his darkest hour.

CHAPTER XXV

"And Just Then—"

MR. CONE stood at his desk, looking all of ten years younger for his rest at a sanatorium. The Florida hostelry had just opened and the influx of guests promised a successful season, yet there was a regret and a wistfulness in Mr. Cone's brown eyes as they scanned the register, for in the long list there was no name of any member of The Happy Family.

As all the world knows, sentiment has no place in business, yet for sentimental reasons solely Mr. Cone had to date refused to rent to strangers the rooms occupied for so many winters by the same persons. Ordinarily, it was so well understood between them that they would return and occupy their usual quarters that he reserved their rooms as a matter of course and they notified him only when something occurred to change their plans or detain them. But this winter, owing to the circumstances in which they had parted, his common sense told him that if they intended to return to the Magnolia House they would have so informed him.

Nevertheless, so strong were the ties of friendship that Mr. Cone determined to give them forty-eight hours longer, and if by then he had no word from them, of course there was nothing to think but that the one-time pleasant relations were ended forever.

There were strangers aplenty, the "newcomers" had arrived, and Miss Mary Macpherson, but he wanted to see Henry Appel sitting on his veranda, and Mrs. Budlong and "C.D.," and Miss Mattie Gaskett—in fact, he missed one not more than another.

He would have listened gladly to the story of how Mr. Appel got his start in life; he was hungry for the sight of Mrs. C. D. Budlong sitting like a potted oleander; he would have welcomed—

Mr. Cone's generous ears seemed suddenly to quiver, almost they went forward like those of a startled burro. A voice—obstinate, cantankerous—a voice that could belong to no one on earth but old Mr. Penrose, was engaged outside in a wrangle with a taxi-cab driver!

Before Mr. Cone could get around the desk and at the door to greet him, Mr. Penrose was striding across the office with the porter behind him, round-shouldered under the weight of two portmanteaux and a bag of golf clubs.

Mr. Penrose was the same, yet different in an elusive way that Mr. Cone could not define exactly. There was an air about him which on the spur of the moment he might have called "brigandish"—the way he wore his hat, a slight swagger, a something lawless that surely he never had acquired in his peach orchard in Delaware. When Mr. Penrose extended his hand across the counter Mr. Cone noticed that he was wearing a leather bracelet.

As they greeted each other like reunited brothers there was nothing in the

manner of either to indicate that they had parted on any but the happiest terms, though Mr. Penrose's gaze wavered for an instant when he asked:

"Is my room ready?"

"Since the day before yesterday," replied Mr. Cone, turning to the key-rack. Then generously:

"What kind of a summer did you have? I trust, a pleasant one."

Mr. Penrose's faded eyes grew luminous. His voice quavered with eager enthusiasm as he ignored the efforts of the bell-boy to draw his attention to the fact that he was waiting to open his room for him.

"Superb! Magnificent! A wonderful experience! The Land of Adventure! Cone," Mr. Penrose peered at him solemnly from under his bushy eyebrows, "I know what it is to look into the jaws of death, literally!" Mr. Penrose could look into Mr. Cone's jaws also, for he was so impressive that the lower one dropped automatically. He added: "I am thankful to be alive to tell the story."

"You don't mean it!"

"Yes. Alone, unarmed, I defended myself against an attack from one of the savage grizzlies of the Rocky Mountains."

Mr. Cone's eyes were as round as a child's awaiting a fairy tale. If Mr. Penrose had needed encouragement they would have furnished it. He continued:

"We were camped near the Canon Hotel where the bears swarm—swarm like flies over the garbage. A remarkable sight. It was a very dark night—so dark, in fact, that I hesitated to go to my teepee, which was placed apart that I might not be disturbed by the others. I must have my rest, as you will remember."

"I had been asleep only a few minutes when I was awakened by the feeling that something was happening. It was. My tent was moving—actually bounding over rocks and hummocks."

"Believing myself the victim of a practical joke, I sprang out and brought my fish-pole down on what I supposed to be the head of a fellow disguised in a big overcoat. There was a roar that was plainly heard for miles, and a monster grizzly struck at me."

"If it had not been for my presence of mind, that would have been the end of me. Now it was all that saved me. As the bear, on his hind legs, came toward me with his arms outstretched, to grapple, I ducked and came up between them, and so close to his body that he was unable to sink his terrible claws into me."

"He let out another roar—simply appalling—it will ring in my ears forever—almost deafened me. Again my remarkable presence of mind came to my rescue. I reached up and held his jaws open. It was my purpose to dislocate the lower one, if possible."

"For fifteen minutes—twenty—perhaps—we fought desperately. Writhing, struggling, I could feel the brute's hot breath on my face and his lolling tongue dripped saliva. Finally, his heavy breathing told me he was getting winded, and I knew that if my strength did not fail me I should be the victor. Fortunately, I was in splendid physical condition. Not once did I lose my presence of mind in this terrible crisis. I was as calm as I am this minute, while the bear was letting out roars of rage and pain that curdled the blood of those who heard them."

"At last I made a superhuman effort and backed the brute up against a tree. Gripping his nose and jaw, I had doubled up my leg and thrust my knee into his stomach, which was of course cruel punishment—when, just then—"

A slight cough made Mr. Penrose turn quickly. Mrs. C. D. Budlong, whose eyes were nearly as large as Mr. Cone's at this version of the encounter, was standing behind him.

Mr. Penrose looked disconcerted for a moment, and then that presence of mind of which he boasted came to his assistance and he said ingratiatingly:

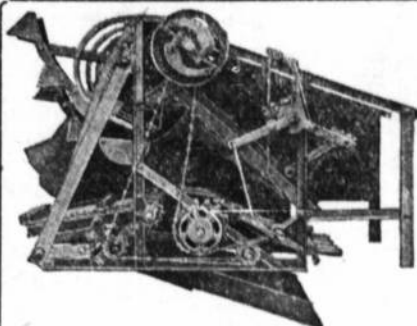
"This lady will vouch for the fact that my clothes were in shreds—ribbons—"

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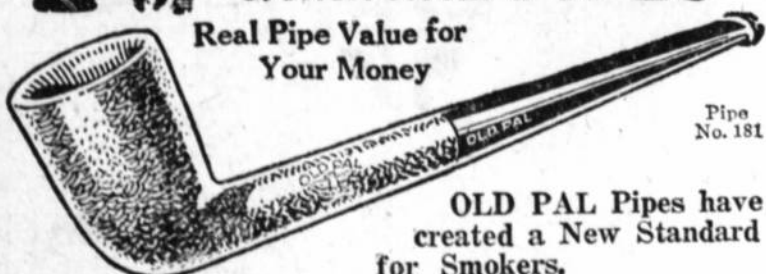
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"Why—er—yes, you had lost your shirt bosom," Mrs. Budlong agreed, doubtfully.

Remarking that he would finish the story when Mr. Cone had more leisure, Mr. Penrose "skedaddled" after the bell-boy with unmistakable alacrity.

Mrs. Budlong declared that her pleasure equalled his own when Mr. Cone expressed his delight at seeing her, and there was no thought on the minds of either as to the hotel rules she had violated of the food she had carried away from the table in the front of her blouse and her reticule.

"You are looking in splendid health, Mrs. Budlong," he asserted, quite as if that lady ever had looked otherwise.

"Yes, the change benefited me greatly." A stranger might have gathered from the plaintive note in her voice that prior to her trip she had been an invalid.

"You, too, found the Western country interesting?"

"Oh, very! At heart, Mr. Cone, I am a Child of Nature, and the primitive always appeals to me strongly," Mrs. Budlong hesitated and seemed debating. Having made her decision she asked in an undertone:

"I can trust you?"

"Absolutely," replied Mr. Cone with emphasis, which intimated that the torture chamber could not wring from him any secret she chose to deposit.

"I had a very peculiar experience in the Yellowstone. I should never mention it, if you were not more like a brother to me than a stranger. It is altogether shocking."

Mr. Cone's eyes sparkled.

"Purely in a spirit of adventure, I took a bath in a beaver dam. It was in a secluded spot, and so well protected that I went in—er—I did not wear my bathing suit. The birds twittered. The arched trees made a green canopy above me. The sunshine sparkled on the placid bosom of the water. A gentle breeze, warm, sweet-scented, caressed me as I drank in the beauty of the scene.

"Then I plunged in—the temperature was warmer than tepid—delightful. I felt like a nymph, a water-sprite, or something, as I swam out to the middle and found a footing. The bottom was rather oozy, and there were green patches floating on the surface, otherwise it was ideal.

"Noticing a brown spot on my arm, I touched it. It was squashy and pulpy. Then it moved! A leech—and it sunk a million feet into me as soon as I attempted to remove it. I was black with them, if you will believe me, literally covered. Repulsive, disgusting—blood-suckers, sucking my blood like vacuum-cleaners, Mr. Cone! Imagine my horror."

Mr. Cone tried to.

"Another woman would have screamed or fainted," Mrs. Budlong continued, "but I come of different stock, and ancestry will tell at such moments. I am a Daughter of the Revolution and my father fought all through the Civil War as a batman. Not a sound passed my lips as I got back to shore, somehow, and, weak from loss of blood, sank down to consider how to get rid of the leeches.

"In emergencies I am a resourceful woman. Recalling that I had a match—only one little match—in my sweater pocket, it occurred to me that I might build a smudge and smoke them off. I scraped some leaves together, struck my match, and, just then—"

The same train had brought Mrs. J. Harry Stott apparently, for the story of Mrs. Budlong's ingenious escape from her predicament was interrupted by the entrance of the lawyer's wife.

The last time that lady had extended a supine hand it had been to offer him one of the most serious affronts that can befall a self-respecting landlord; now the hand contained only cordiality, and in that spirit Mr. Cone took it.

"You enjoyed your summer?" As Mr. Cone passed the pen for her to register.

"Delightful! Altogether unique! Do you know, Mr. Cone, I never before have fully appreciated my husband—his splendid courage?"

"Is that so?" Mr. Cone replied with polite interest.

"Yes, when put to the test he was magnificent. You see, we had a cook,

oh, a most offensive—a rully violent and dangerous person. In fact, it was because of him that I left the party prematurely.

"It was plain that both Wallie and Pinky were afraid of him, and dared not discharge him, so, one day when he had been more objectionable than usual, my husband took things into his own hands—he simply had to!"

"Hicks"—his name was Hicks—was disrespectful when Mr. Stott reprimanded him for something, and then he attempted to strike my husband with a pair of brass knuckles. Brass knuckles, it seems, are not a gentleman's weapon, and the cowardly attack so infuriated Mr. Stott that he knocked the bully down and took them away from him. He still has them. Before he let him up he pummelled him well, I assure you. Mr. Stott doesn't know how strong he is when angry. Such muscles!"

"He punished the cook until he begged for mercy and promised to do better. But as soon as he was on his feet he tried to stab my husband with a bread-knife. Fancy! Mr. Stott took this away from him, also, and ran him down the road with it. He ran him for seven miles—seven miles, mind you! The cook was nearly dead when Mr. Stott let up on him. I had to drag this story from my husband, little by little. But wasn't it exciting?"

Mr. Cone, who never had thought of Mr. Stott as such a warrior, tried to visualize the episode, and though he failed to do so he was greatly impressed by it, so much so that he did not immediately see Miss Eyester, who had come in the side entrance, until she stood before him.

He had not expected Miss Eyester, because she was usually employed during the winter, and it was only when a well-to-do relative sent her a check that she could afford a few weeks in Florida. But Miss Eyester was one of his favorites, and he immediately expressed the hope that she was to stay the entire season, while he noticed that she was wearing a mounted bear-claw for a hat-pin.

"No," she replied, blushing.

Not until then had Mr. Cone observed the Montana diamond flashing on her finger.

"Ah-h?" He raised his eyebrows enquiringly.

Miss Eyester nodded.

"In January."

"A western millionaire, I venture?" he suggested playfully.

"A stockman."

"Indeed?" A new respect was in Mr. Cone's manner. "Cattle?"

"Sheep," replied Miss Eyester, proudly. "Mr. Fripp is herding at present."

In a week Mr. Cone was as familiar with the glorious summer which The Happy Family had spent in the West as if he had been there. Although he knew the story by heart he still thrilled when Mr. Penrose backed the bear up against a tree and separated its jaws until it "moaned like a human."

He continued to listen with flattering attention to the recital of the intrepid spinster who would have given battle to a hungry coyote if it had attacked her, as he did to the account of Mr. Stott's reckless courage in putting to flight a notorious outlaw who had hired out as a cook for some sinister purpose.

But, gradually, Mr. Cone began to detect discrepancies, and he noticed also that the descriptions not only varied but grew more hair-raising with repetition. Also, he guessed shrewdly that the reason the members of The Happy Family never contradicted one another was that they dared not.

The day came, finally, when Mr. Cone found it not only expedient but necessary to arrange a signal with the operator at the switchboard for certain contingencies. A close observer might have noticed that a preliminary "That reminds me" was invariably followed by an imperative announcement from the operator that Mr. Cone was wanted on the telephone.

The only person whom their enthusiasm did not weary was Miss Mary Macpherson, because directly and indirectly it all redounded to the credit of her nephew, whom she now carefully called Wallace, as more befitting the

digamy of a successful "Dude Wrangler" than the diminutive.

Wallie's refusal to accept her offer had brought tears of disappointment to the eyes of the lonely woman, yet secretly she respected his pride and boasted to strangers of his independence.

"My nephew, Wallace Macpherson—you may have heard of him? He has large interests in Wyoming. Went West without a penny, practically; too proud to accept help from any one—that's the Macpherson of it—and now, they tell me, he is one of the important men of the country."

He was all she had, and blood is far thicker than water. She was hungry for a sight of him, and every day increased her yearning. While letters from him now arrived regularly, he said nothing in any of them of coming to Florida. His extensive interests, she presumed, detained him, and he was too good a business man to neglect affairs that needed him.

She had promised to go to him next summer, but next summer was a long way off and there were times when she was strongly tempted to make the journey in winter in spite of the northern blizzards of which, while fanning themselves, they read with gusto.

A blizzard was raging at present, according to the paper from which Mr. Appel was reading the head-lines aloud to the group on the veranda. All trains were stalled west of the Mississippi, and there was three feet of snow on the level in Denver.

"That reminds me—"

Only too well Mr. Cone knew what Mr. Penrose's remark portended. The hotel proprietor was having an interesting conversation with Mrs. Appel upon the relative merits of moth-preventatives, but he arose abruptly.

It required more than irony to discourage Mr. Penrose, however, and he insisted petulantly:

"Come on back here, Cone! I'll explain just how Wallie jumped that steer and went to the ground with him. It's worth listening to twice."

Twice! Mr. Cone had heard it more times than he had fingers and toes.

"The telephone's ringing," he pleaded.

"Go answer it, then; looks like you'd want to learn something!"

Miss Macpherson had heard the story an even greater number of times than Mr. Cone, but now she urged Mr. Penrose to repeat it, and he did so with such spirit and so vividly that she shuddered almost continuously through the telling.

Mr. Appel opined, when Mr. Penrose had finished, that "Canby made a poor showing."

"I could have done as well myself if I had been able to get there." He added speculatively: "I suppose Canby and Miss Spenceley are engaged by now—or married. Wallie hasn't mentioned it in his letters, has he?"

Miss Macpherson replied in the negative.

"He might not, anyway," remarked Mrs. Appel. "Helene was a nice girl, and attractive, but I could see that she did not interest him."

Mrs. Budlong, who had one eye closed trying to thread a needle without her glasses, observed succinctly:

"Men are funny."

She intended to qualify her statement by saying that some are funnier than others, only, before she had time to do so, an exclamation from Miss Macpherson attracted her attention. Following Miss Macpherson's unbelieving stare she saw Helene and Wallie getting out of the motor-bus with a certain air which her experienced eye recognized as "married."

Mrs. Budlong specialized in detecting newly wedded people and she was seldom mistaken. Her cleverness along this line sometimes amounted to clairvoyance, but, in this instance, no one needed to be supernaturally gifted to recognize the earmarks, for no man could look so radiantly happy as Wallie unless he had inherited a million dollars—or married the girl he wanted.

Miss Mary Macpherson threw her arms about her nephew's neck and kissed him with an impetuosity seemingly incompatible with a lady who wore a high starched collar in summer, and the others welcomed him with a

sincerity and warmth which made his eyes grow misty.

It was hard to believe, as he looked at them beaming upon him in genuine fondness, that only a few short months before they had been barely speaking to him, or that he had wished The Happy Family had, as the saying is, a single neck that he might wring it.

Above the volley of questions and chatter he heard old Mr. Penrose's querulous voice reproaching him:

"I hope you have the grace to be ashamed of yourself for not telling us, Wallace!"

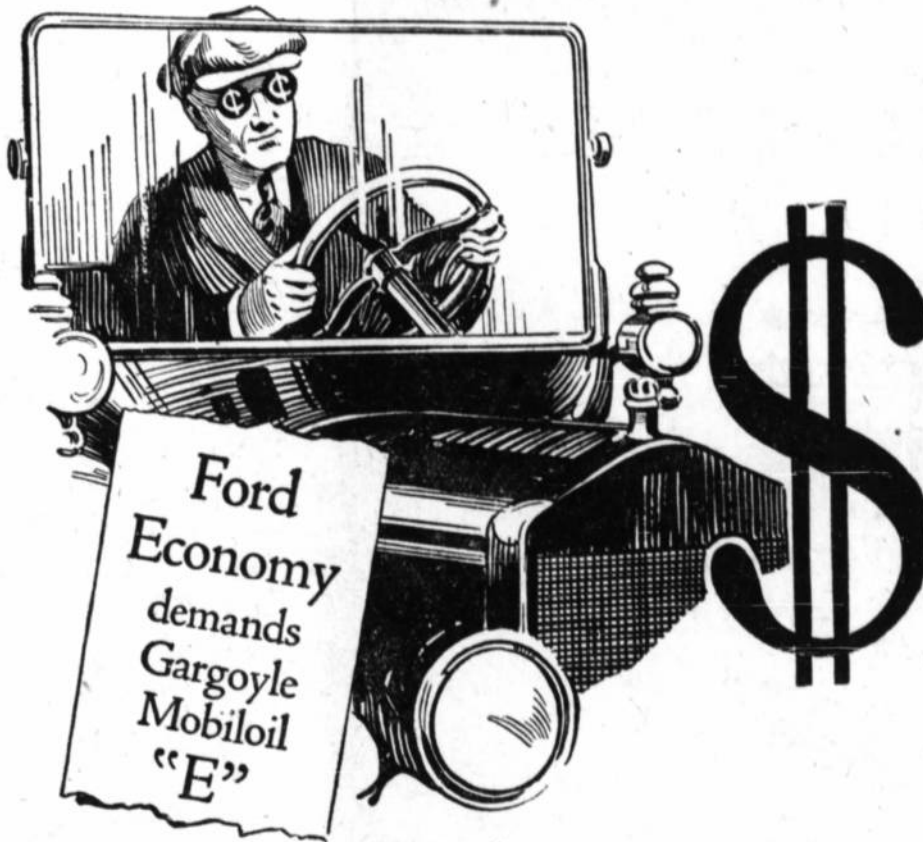
"If I look sheepish," Wallie replied, smiling, "it may be due to the nature of my new occupation. You see," in reply to their looks of enquiry, "Canby bought me out, to get rid of me, and for a far more munificent sum than I ever expected. I re-invested, and am now," with mock dignity, "a wool-grower—with one Mr. Fripp engaged as foreman." Wallie's eyes twinkled as he added:

"I trust that the percentage of loss will not be so great as in the dude business."

The End.



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News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Saskatchewan

A meeting of representatives of the Reliance, South Pinto and Buffalo Horn locals was held on Monday evening, June 11, when tentative arrangements were made to hold rallies at Quimper, Hillandale and Broncho, in the Notukeu constituency. Committees were appointed to take the arrangements in hand, and efforts are being made to obtain one or more speakers to represent the Central executive. It is expected the rallies will take place on July 3, 4 and 5.

Happy as a Lark

"Happy as a lark to send you the report of the re-organization of this long-dead local." So says O. E. Madison, one of the association organizers, in reporting the re-organization of the Sagathum G.G.A. Olav Vinetig is president, and Nick Martin the secretary. Another local recently re-organized is that of Archive, with L. J. Week as secretary. While the official report of the re-organization is not yet to hand, it is understood the local has in the neighborhood of twenty members.

Efforts are being made to arrange for a Grain Growers' Rally at Lacordaire, and also for a picnic or rally in the Willowvale district, both during the month of July. It is hoped that it will be possible to run these in connection with the series of rallies which will be held in Willow Bunch constituency from July 2 to 7, and which will be addressed by W. J. Orchard, of the Central executive, and Mrs. M. L. Burbank, provincial secretary of the Women's Section.

H. K. Misenheimer, of Tate, has offered his services as speaker, and will attend the series of rallies in the Moosomin constituency during the week of July 9 to 14, along with Mrs. John McNaughton, of Harris, who will represent the Central executive.

Birch Creek local has been reorganized. This fact is announced by Wm. Green, of Elfros, who has been appointed secretary of the local. In the words of the secretary they have awakened from their long sleep. Their initial membership is thirteen, but they expect a larger membership in the near future. R. J. Stittle, a former active worker in the association has been elected president. The local is arranging for a picnic round about July 1.

Summer Rallies

A series of rallies has now been definitely arranged to be held in the constituency of Francis, from July 2 to 6, inclusive. The first of the series will take place at a point north of Francis, to be selected by the Francis local, on Monday, July 2. Tuesday, July 3, will be utilized for the constituency convention, which will take place at Ross' pasture, west of Milestone. On Wednesday, July 4, a picnic and rally will take place at Creelman, and on the evening of the same day, a meeting will be held at Wheaton school, ten miles south-west of Fillmore. On Thursday, July 5, a picnic and rally will take place at Sequin, with an evening meeting at Huronville, and the series will be wound up on Friday, July 6, with a picnic and rally at Latham. All these meetings will be addressed by Mrs. McNaughton, of Harris, and Ira B. Cushing, of Rice-ton, the district director, representing the Central Association.

For the Milestone Convention a full program of entertainment has been provided, consisting of musical numbers, community singing and speaking by Central officials. A cordial welcome is extended to all farmers and others who are interested in the S.G.G.A.

Cobourg Reaches the Century

Cobourg has now on its books the names of 100 members, as a result of

the membership drive held just previous to spring work.

Though the drive was commenced a month earlier than in 1922, the secretary, Ellis A. Johnstone, thinks they would have been able to surpass even the century mark if they had commenced a week earlier still, as there were some stragglers who had promised to join who had to be left out at the close owing to spring work claiming first place.

The membership last year was 43, so that the increase is over 100 per cent. This success is attributed by Mr. Johnstone to the willingness of spirit shown by every canvasser in pushing the pointer to the 100 mark.

The losing side in the canvass proved themselves excellent entertainers. This was the penalty for losing, and right well they paid it.

Mr. Maharg to Visit Kindersley

The Hon. J. A. Maharg and Mrs. S. V. Haight, of Keeler, will represent the Central executive in the series of G.G.A. rallies to be held in the Kindersley constituency during the month of July. As this, apparently, will be the first visit of Mr. Maharg to this portion of the province, it is hoped that each meeting will have a good crowd of people in attendance. A large amount of advertising material is being prepared by the Central office, and everybody in the constituency should know of the arrangements in good time.

Foreign Language Literature

The want of literature in other languages than English has been keenly felt for a long period, and members will be pleased to know that arrangements have been made for the immediate issue of one of the best of the association pamphlets, Why You Should Join, in German, French and Ruthenian. Supplies of the pamphlet in question will be available in any of the languages mentioned in the course of a few days, and organizers or others requiring same may make application immediately.

Literature for the Asking

Two valuable pamphlets have just been issued from the Central office of the association, copies of which should be in the hands of every member. One is entitled, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association: Its Origin and Growth, and the other, The Women's Section: Past, Present and Future.

The first traces the rise and progress of the association, answers very fully the question, Does It Pay? financially, politically and socially, and discusses briefly what its future should be, and also deals with some of the vital problems at present fronting the farmer.

The second pamphlet deals with the rise and progress of the Women's Section and Women's Movement in Western Canada generally. It also discusses some of the achievements of the women's movement in respect to temperance, public health, rural education and other problems.

Both these pamphlets can be had for the mere asking, no charge for them being made.

Central Secretary to Attend Primate

Mr. McPhail, the Central secretary, will attend the rally arranged to be held at Primate, on July 2. It is hoped there will be a good attendance of members and farmers generally on that occasion in order to make the secretary's acquaintance.

Alberta

To Perfect Organization

Lotus District Association recently passed a resolution declaring that the chief object of the U.F.A. is to promote co-operation in the method of producing and marketing of agricultural products, and urging that the association perfect its organization from the ground up and thereby develop a co-operative produc-

ing and marketing system within the U.F.A. The district association wishes to call the attention of other locals to this resolution.

Alexandra Convention

The Alexandra Provincial Constituency Association of the U.F.A. will hold their annual convention in the Town Hall, Kitseoty, on July 7. It is expected that Hon. Mrs. Pariby and P. J. Enzenauer, M.L.A., will be present.

Reduction in Stocker Rates

The freight rates on stocker cattle will be reduced on June 15, to fifty per cent. of the regular livestock rates, it is announced by the railway companies. This tariff will apply on shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep, in straight or mixed car loads, returned from Calgary and Edmonton, etc., to farmers for feeding, breeding or finishing.

The same reduced rate on stock cattle will become effective on June 15 from Manitoba to Alberta stations south of the Red Deer River, with the exception of Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and points west of Cochrane and Burmis.

Address on Drug Habit

A recent meeting of the Freda local heard an address by J. Scarborough on the drug habit. This local reports well attended meetings, although, owing to scarcity of money, there are only a few paid-up members.

Study Co-operative Marketing

The following resolution has been passed by Arnold local: "That it would be advisable for all the locals of the U.F.A. to study and discuss the question of the co-operative marketing of farm products, as advocated by Aaron Sapiro, with a view to establishing such a system as soon as possible and that Central office be requested to bring this matter before the locals."

Levy on Membership

Eclipse local recently passed unanimously a resolution pledging itself to make a levy upon each member towards the 1921 deficit fund. The resolution sets forth that the deficit was incurred by the organization in fulfilling its responsibility to the membership, and that it is a handicap in the further fulfilling of that responsibility. The local asks that other locals consider taking the same action, and that assessments be made in the proportion of the total membership, which was approximately 20,000 in 1922, to the amount of the deficit.

U.F.A. Baseball Team

Lake de May local are organizing a U.F.A. baseball team for their young people, and are making plans to raise funds for the purchase of equipment for the team. At their last meeting a debate was held, Resolved That Married Life Has More Advantages Than Single Life, the decision being awarded to the negative speakers.

Potato Seed Treatment

Potato Seed Treatment, is the title of a pamphlet by G. H. Cutler and G. B. Sanford, of the College of Agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton, and distributed by the Department of Extension at the University. The pamphlet deals briefly with the diseases that affect potatoes, and with the methods of preventing them, giving full details for treatment of seed by formalin and corrosive sublimate. Formalin is stated to be effective for scab, and the corrosive sublimate for both scab and rhizoctonia.

Manitoba

Macdonald Board Meeting

The Macdonald District U.F.M. board met in Carman on June 6, and many important matters were dealt with. C. H. Burnell, president of the association, addressed the meeting. Arrangements were made for holding two midsummer conventions within the district, one to be held at Swan Lake and the other at Cypress River, about July 15.

A prize of \$10 had been offered by the District Board for the best written report of the Brandon convention held last January, the prize to apply to Mac-

Continued on Page 22

The Alberta Legislature

Continued from Page 7

advise and endeavor to bring about a settlement of indebtedness without recourse to the courts.

May Reduce Indemnities in Future

During the thirteen weeks sixty-seven bills were passed, four were withdrawn and two were "killed," one of which was a proposal from W. M. Davidson, Calgary Independent, to decrease the sessional indemnity of members from \$2,000 to \$1,500 each. Premier Greenfield announced when submitting the estimates that a reduction in Alberta indemnities might be advisable next year. He also declared that the entire election act would be overhauled in readiness for next session and gave it as his opinion that the membership of sixty-one in the Alberta house should be considerably reduced with a realignment of constituencies.

Another important announcement from the government was that of Hon. J. E. Brownlee, attorney-general, who stated that before another session it was proposed to frame legislation to revoke all special charters of incorporation of the various professions in the province, and ask the legislature to consider two general acts, one to regulate professional bodies, the other to cover non-professional organizations. This was one reason advanced by the government for protesting against the bill of J. C. Buckley, U.F.A. member for Gleichen, to grant incorporation to the Chiropractic Association in Alberta. After the Buckley bill had gone to committee and a prolonged fight waged between representatives of the medical profession and the chiropractors, it was finally allowed to die peacefully in the house when Hon. J. E. Brownlee substituted a public bill setting up a board of five members under the minister of health to pass on the qualifications of chiropractors seeking a license in the province. This board, which will take office July 1, is to consist of two chiropractors, two members of the medical faculty of the provincial university, and a chairman named by the minister.

From a great mass of legislation the new act to protect the children of unmarried parents, which came into force June 1, was outstanding in character and encountered criticism in the house. Mrs. Irene Parlby, minister without portfolio, introduced this bill and carried on an earnest fight for its final ratification, although it underwent many amendments. The act makes provision whereby the mother of an illegitimate child, her next friend or guardian, or the superintendent of neglected and dependent children, may, upon complaint made in writing upon oath to a district court judge, have the putative father appear before a judge and show cause why he should not pay reasonable expenses of the case and for the maintenance and education of the child until at least sixteen years old.

Community Grazing

The new community grazing act enables areas thrown open by the Dominion to be secured by local residents under petition to the provincial government for community grazing of stock. Private grazing associations may also be set up by five or more farmers in a district. Under amendments to the Stock Inspection Act permission must be obtained from the livestock commissioner before driving stock out of the province, for a distance of more than 20 miles. Inspection and stamping of beef offered for sale in towns or cities is no longer required. Two sections of the voluminous Domestic Animals Act were set up, one to apply in municipal districts, and the other where the government holds more local control in "extra-municipal" or unorganized territory.

Changes in the Bills of Sale Act permit crop mortgages being given not only for the purchase of seed grain, but also as security for groceries, clothing, binder twine, machinery repairs and for wages of laborers engaged in sowing or harvesting the crop, this being limited to \$250 for a quarter-section, \$350 for a half-section, and \$500 for holdings above a half-section.

The wheat board legislation was

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Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (3-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

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passed in three days at the special session for that purpose in July 1922. This session, five days were spent in rehashing the whole matter, more than two thirds of the members taking a hand in the affair. Premier Greenfield explained fully why it had been impossible for the board to be established last fall, but was hopeful that better success would attend their efforts this year. "Time is on our side this time," he said, though he emphasized the need of forming a voluntary co-operative marketing organization to handle the farm products of the West. "In my opinion the compulsory board will not prove the permanent solution of the wheat marketing problem; it is only a temporary expediency."

In many respects the session was one of the most severe trials which Premier Greenfield has faced since assuming the leadership of the new government. He entered it under the handicap of ill-health. He was forced to take drastic steps in cutting down the budget. His path of duty at times brought him into friendly conflict with his own supporters, and brought him moreover into the full range of opposition criticism on other occasions. In spite of all this, however, he stuck to his guns with persistence and proved to close observers that he is probably the only man who can hold the government forces together at the present time.

Attorney-general Brownlee was again the steady right-hand man of the prime minister, as in the initial session in 1922, but with the difference that Mr. Brownlee this year confined his outstanding talents mainly to affairs relating to his own department. The attorney-general has developed into a capable legislator during his term of office, and moreover is the ablest debater in the government forces. Very wisely, though he has obviously realized that he cannot do all the fighting for the administration and this session sat back and let other ministers take care of their respective problems.

While he may have been forced to yield against his better judgment on some issues which came before the session, Premier Greenfield scored a signal success in turning aside the agitation for a provincial bank which was particularly strong at the outset of the session, even in the ranks of U.F.A. members of the house. So far did the pendulum of opinion swing the other way that the government forces eventually voted solidly against a motion from the Liberal benches that the Dominion be asked to provide for special and wider agricultural credits in the West through revision of the Bank Act.

Professor D. A. McGibbon, of the university staff, who made a survey of banking and credit conditions in the province on behalf of the government during 1922, reported strongly against the establishment of a provincial bank.

Sugar Beets on Irrigated Land

Continued from Page 9

Under this contract if the wholesale price of sugar was only \$4.00 per cwt., the farmer would get \$5.00 per ton for his beets when they were delivered. If the average wholesale price was \$8.00 per cwt. for sugar, the growers would get a bonus of \$3.90 when the sugar crop was sold, or a total of \$8.90 per ton.

If the entire crop could be sold for the wholesale price of today it would give the grower about \$12 per ton for his beets. But taking our average price for the past eighteen months, of \$8.00 for sugar, and it would give the grower a gross income of \$100 to \$125 per acre for his beet crop, or a net profit of \$50 to \$60 per acre.

If all the farmers owning irrigated lands within a radius of three miles of the railway sidings could cut their holdings down to 80 acres each and get the land properly prepared and grow 20 acres of beets each year they could keep the balance of the land in pasture grasses and alfalfa and a little grain for feed for their dairy cows and pigs and chickens, and the dairy would supply the living and the beets would pay the water rentals and land payments, and the farmers would soon own their lands, but under present conditions they never will own it.

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The Countrywoman

A Danger to Human Health

TODAY we are beginning to appreciate the danger of contagion of tuberculosis from cattle. Farm men and women have a special need to take an interest in this subject because the meat they eat and the milk they drink is not inspected by government authorities. It is known now that bovine tuberculosis is found almost exclusively among children, especially among children under five years of age. The evidence at hand tends to show that most cases become infected through the use of milk from tuberculous cattle. A German commission appointed to investigate the prevalence of this disease, reported that one-fourth of the tuberculous children examined had become infected from cattle. The English commission reported that more than one-half of the cases of tuberculosis of the digestive tract, showed infection from the bovine germ.

A recent number of the Bulletin, published by the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, comments on the experiment being made in Manitoba. Three municipalities: Thompson, Dufferin and Roland, have declared a restricted area for the eradication of tuberculosis among cattle. The information to be gathered will be of great value in determining the extent to which the ordinary farm cattle of Canada are affected. It is estimated that there are approximately 15,000 head of cattle in this area.

The Bulletin tells of efforts being made in the United States to obtain reliable statistics with regard to the extent of bovine tuberculosis, and says: "The interesting fact has already been ascertained that the southern states, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, are almost completely free from this scourge. Moving further up the states from the south to the north, an increasing amount of tuberculosis is found. In the state of Texas, for instance, the percentage of tuberculosis is less than one per cent., while in the middle and northern states the percentage increases as you go north from three up to seven, and as high as 15 per cent. and over, the highest percentage being found in the more densely populated states, and in the states in which dairy farming reaches its highest development.

"These figures are of great interest, showing the close connection between tuberculosis and the stabling of cattle. In the southern states, where cattle are seldom kept in stables but remain out of doors from one year's end to the other, tuberculosis is almost unknown. The further north one goes the more closely cattle are stabled, stables are more closely shut up to exclude the cold and the period of confinement is lengthened to correspond with the length of the winter. In Canada, therefore, we are situated most unfavorably with regard to this disease. The conditions of our climate require that cattle shall be kept indoors for several months, a condition most favorable to the spread of the disease. It is, therefore, necessary that vigorous steps should be taken to combat this malady; otherwise the time will surely arrive when practically no farm will be free from it."

These statements made by the Bulletin are of interest to Canadian farm women who wish to take every precaution that their children shall not be unnecessarily exposed to the danger of contagion. Women members of the farm organizations are placing the subject of bovine tuberculosis in an important place on the program of their meetings. When women and men alike have an intelligent understanding of this matter, we can hope for strong public backing of government measures which are intended for the eradication of tuberculosis.

English Girls Visit Canada

We have some interesting visitors in our midst at the present time. They are four rosy-cheeked young English girls who have come over to Canada from England to study our methods of farming. They are members of the

Young Farmers' Club of Great Britain, and each one of them has specialized in some particular branch of farming. They won their trip to Canada in an open competition which embraces thousands of members throughout the United Kingdom. Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, offered scholarships to the winners of the competitions, the scholarships being a visit to Canada, with courses of instruction at the agricultural colleges of the Dominion.

Sir Henry's object in giving the scholarships was to interest the agricultural population of Great Britain in farming in Canada. The idea is novel enough to attract quite an amount of publicity in both the English and the Canadian press, as this is the first party of English girls to come to study Canadian methods of farming. They keep closely in touch with the Young Farmers' Clubs by sending reports of their trip and descriptions of their experiences and impressions of Canada to the English newspapers.

The winners of the scholarships are: Miss Joan Moore, 14, from Leicestershire, who has raised calves that have won national competitions; Miss Ivy Townsend, 17, from Surrey, won silver medal of the British Dairy Association for judging cows; Miss Mildred White, 18, from Devonshire, is first prize winner of the team cow judging; Miss



The four English girls who are here to study Canadian methods of farming. Miss Murray, the chaperon, stands in centre of group.

Emma Absolon, 17, from Middlesex, is the winner of the Apis Club medal for beekeeping, and winner of Royal Horticultural Society honors.

The girls are chaperoned on their trip by Miss Stella Wolfe Murray, an English woman journalist. The judges in selecting a companion for the girls could hardly have selected one more interesting to Canadians, as Miss Murray belongs to a family whose history stretches back to an incident that is stamped on Canadian memory. General Murray, an ancestor of Miss Murray's, was one of Wolfe's most trusted friends and captains. It was in his arms that Wolfe died on the Plains of Abraham. Wolfe had promised to be Godfather to Murray's first-born son. When Wolfe was dying he asked Murray to name his son after him. Murray did so, and his son followed his example. The tradition is a family one now, and not only sons, but daughters of the family have been named after the beloved Canadian hero. While in Winnipeg, Miss Murray told the Countrywoman something of what it meant to her to stand beside the memorial which marks the place where Wolfe died.

The party landed at Quebec and have made several stops in eastern Canada and a couple of days in Winnipeg. They are on their way to the Pacific coast and will visit other western cities en route. About the first of July they will return to Manitoba, and the four girls will take a course at the Manitoba Agricultural College, going from there to Guelph, where they will take another five weeks' course in agriculture. Following this they will return to England.

Only the Family

"You needn't stand on ceremony," says a man as he introduces a friend into the house. "There's only the family."

This is an attitude which many people adopt through life. To strangers, they are polite, they give of their best and with them they are particular how they are dressed. With their family they are completely different. A man often says: "There's only the wife at home." In the days when he was courting her, he never dreamed of saying: "It's only my sweetheart." When he went to see her, he was most particular about his tie; sometimes taking twenty minutes to adjust it right.

Very soon after marriage, couples fall into thinking anything is good enough for the other. The wife often says, crossly: "Why didn't you tell me you were bringing someone back to supper? I would have changed these old rags!" Evidently she considered: "Old rags" good enough for her husband.

It is the same with the children. They stretch across the table in a most unmannerly way trying to reach the salt, they keep their spoons in their cups throughout a meal, they take bones up in their fingers, and when they have sucked them they lay them down on the table! No one says a word about it, unless a visitor is expected, then the children are warned to do this and not to do that, until they get quite flustered, and, of course, not being used to being polite, they make a dreadful slip.

Our family have to live with us for years; visitors we have only with us for a time. Does it seem fair that the family must always see our worse side? Why should children not be taught, from the start that they must be well-mannered. Familiarity breeds contempt in many families, yet I have seen homes where the opposite was the case. I can recall a few families where children and parents were polite even when there was no company.

I would rather have the members of the family polite when there are no visitors than when there are. It would show that they were so refined that they could not help being courteous always. Good manners that are assumed for occasions are not natural; they make a person look stiff and awkward. A lady is a lady always, even in her own family. A man should take off his hat in a house, even when no one is there but his wife.

I have taught my little girl to be polite at all times, so when visitors come I never worry about how she will behave. I know for certain that she will do the right thing always. She is allowed clean pinafores every time she needs them; she is not told: "That is good enough, there is no one to see it!"

From the moment a young woman marries, she must be on her guard so that the day never comes when her husband dare say to a friend: "You're tidy enough. There's no one at home but my wife!"—By Mrs. Nestor Noel.

Public Speaking Course

The plan adopted by the University of Saskatchewan last year, to put on a course on public speaking, was such a success that it was decided to continue it for this year. The course is free, and follows immediately after the Homemakers' convention.

This year the course is to occupy two days, June 28 and 29. It will be given at the University, Saskatoon. A debate: "Resolved, that the City Depends on the Country to a Greater Degree than the Country does on the City," will be given, with Women Grain Growers upholding the affirmative and Homemaker club members supporting the negative. Other attractive features of the course are: An address on Deportment, by Miss A. DeLury; Voice Culture and Elocution, by Madame Sherry; Different Systems of Filing and How I Keep Myself Posted on Current Affairs, by Mrs. John McNaughton; A Model Meeting, conducted by Mrs. Haney; Laws Concerning Women and Children, by Dean Moxan, and Discussions on Parliamentary Procedure led by a number of women.



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The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Bank Act Revision

The Editor—Since there is a discussion nation wide on rural credits, especially in Western Canada, and several methods advocated, I think by coming back to our own present method and remodel it, modernize it as it were, would possibly fill the requirements.

Vest the chartered banks of Canada with the powers to loan money on farms same as an ordinary loan company does.

Reasons: 1. If the bank were the holder of a first mortgage on the farm, they would be in a position to further advance money to help carry on operations.

2. As it is, if a mortgage is on a place the security a bank would have to have for legitimate business naturally has vanished, thus the credit is cut off.

3. Since commercial banking is done on the basis of pay on demand, there would have to be introduced a feature for securing funds for what is termed frozen capital. In this case a farm mortgage.

For instance, if there was a demand for a given amount of loan money, that is, enquiries at the local branch for a loan, a liquid stock could be placed on the market for sale. Since it takes money to loan and collect money, these stocks with no worry or care, would be a good investment at 6 per cent. interest, the bank loan at 7.5 to 8 per cent.

The liquidable stocks maturing at the termination of the life of the mortgage, say five years, therefore, the local manager would have a first hand and a full control of the financial position on agriculture instead of having it divided between loan companies, etc., who in turn strive with each other to get laws enacted to protect themselves. This within itself furthers a bank's credit with complete safety to the bank.

Further, should the bank advance funds to such an extent from what is termed the commercial funds and an individual finds that it cannot be met, the bank is in a position to take a second mortgage and be safe, as most mortgages are for only about quarter to one-third value of the

land, thus relieving what would otherwise be frozen capital and still a possibility of a little money to go round in a hard time, say like this.

4. The big loan companies could I feel be persuaded to fall in line with this idea since it would stabilize the basic industry of our country. Also small investors very likely would invest a portion of their funds in the stocks if available. I mean by available: if there was a demand for loans and the stocks offered for sale; this sale of stocks would naturally be automatic, if no demand no offerings. As the payments come due the stocks would naturally be paid, liquidated.

As an example of the present system: The banks in small towns encourage men in good standing to borrow; it is business. They (the banks) have to pay 3 per cent. on money on savings deposits, and the overhead, but this encourages the cause for misery sometimes by creating too much optimism.

Then comes the crash the banks withdraw and encourage the tension to the break. The policy is get in that money by forcing liquidation, farm mortgage, chattel mortgage or what not, loss finally occurring to the bank, then the farm credit business is condemned. No good, no slam to the banks. Now, as this has loomed up, if this system just advocated were in effect, how would it stabilize?

For instance: A farm worth \$40 per acre producing under ordinary cultivation the usual amount, in a time of depression becomes worth just what it would sell for; nobody has any money therefore it is practically worthless. Possibly in two years' time same farm, with same management, would be worth \$40. Why? The financial system is not sound. As a further explanation:

Suppose a farm worth \$6,000 is mortgaged for \$1,700 first mortgage to a loan company, how much money could be expected to be borrowed from a bank?

\$6,000—\$1,700 shows \$4,300, nevertheless that \$4,300 is all frozen capital to the agriculturist for there is no way the banks can be secured except by buying up

the first mortgage and then getting a second mortgage for any amount they may have loaned and they know if they loan the money it may become frozen, that is, not paid back within a reasonable length of time after maturity.

If the bank under this other system had first mortgage do you recognize the difference? If any money were advanced it could be taken up with a second loan which would in that case merely be increasing the first loan, and the demand money would be free; therefore I claim this would stabilize the basic industry of our country, and in doing so build it up to a bigger, better Canada, than many may even hope for. I know this is late in coming but perhaps it may be made use of on the eleventh hour. I apologize for taking up so much valuable time.—D. N. McDonald, Ghost Pine, Alta.

Time for a Showdown

The Editor—In the March 21 issue of The Guide your editorial, Wanted a National Effort, states quite clearly what the West needs to alter the impossible conditions prevailing at the present time, but I ask you do you expect that a national effort ever will be made under our present political and economic condition? Personally I do not expect any such miracle to happen, in view of the opinions expressed in the federal house by Mr. Martell and other eastern members as recorded in Hansard; such a thing is impossible.

Take a review of the constitutional efforts of the farmers to alter the adverse conditions. In 1907 we formed The Grain Growers' Grain Company, and at the outset it was nearly wrecked by the Grain Exchange. Then the banks took a hand to break up the company and to emphasize their hostility the government applied the anti-dumping clause to their already excessive duty and forced the farmers' company out of the implement business at a tremendous loss, which absorbed the profits from the other departments which would have been available for dividends to the 35,000 shareholders, a large portion of whom were at the financial breaking point and who cannot begin to meet their liabilities.

At the last session of the federal House, Mr. McMaster, of Brome, said that the time had come for showdown, and on February 6, of this year Mr. Lucas, of Victoria, Alta., repeated the sentiment in his address. I heartily agree with these gentlemen that the only way for the West to surmount the economic difficulties is to put two alternatives to the government, that is, either force the Manufacturers and Retail-

ers Associations and the allied trusts to bring their prices into line with the prices the farmers are receiving for their produce, or failing that for the four western provinces to withdraw from confederation and set up a government of their own so that they can transact their own business independent altogether of the East. No doubt but that I shall be classed among those western Bolsheviks that Mr. King referred to during the election campaign, and yet these same men will orate at their banquets about the glorious action of the English nobles at Runnymede when they approached King John, backed by their retainers, demanding the right to live in comfort and security. I wonder whether King John would have called them Bolsheviks if he had known the worst. But what he did say would probably be unfit for publication. However, their direct action secured to us the benefits of the Magna Charter which has been largely nullified by the organized eastern interests during the last forty years.

England lost an empire of 100,000,000 simply because the English government of that day looked on the American colonists as an unlimited source of revenue, and in spite of continued protests imposed the fatal stamp duties which caused the loss of America for all time. That the government are aware that a movement is on foot to withdraw from confederation is proven by the reported speech of Mr. Motherwell at a banquet, who is reported as having said: "You will not have to do anything very heroic to keep the West in confederation," thus giving the impression that only a few malcontents were concerned. A resolution embodying this idea was introduced into the Alberta legislature, and a similar resolution was presented at the Saskatchewan convention, and was tabled instead of being discussed as it should have been.

I would suggest to your readers that this matter be brought up and discussed at each local in all the provinces, and a resolution forwarded from each local to the prime minister and their local member. If a combined sentiment is presented to the government in this way they will sit up and get busy to alter conditions, for I do not believe for a moment that the eastern interests would stand out if they were once convinced that we would really separate from them, for it would simply mean putting the East back thirty years or more. In any case the onus of the thing rests entirely with the federal government, but it would make no difference in our standing as part of the British Empire.—James H. Fry, Kirkella, Man.

Continued on Page 22

THE "ONE-MAN" BAND

Nicholas was worried, for his cupboard was almost bare; his clothing was shabby, his purse was almost empty and it was only a few days until the First of July. Of course, Nicholas would have to have money for the First of July! He sat down on his back door step and pondered. Nicholas began to smile. He rushed up the stairway into the attic. He hustled out to the shed and had a talk with Tiny. He had prepared a surprise for the Doo Dads.

The next day, just after lunch time, the little Doo Dads on Main Street heard a terrible clatter. Toot, toot, clangity-clang—boom—boom—boom and then Tiny came around the corner. On his head he wore a set of chimes; on his front feet were bells and cymbals; he carried a trombone with his trunk and harnessed to his rear was a big brass drum. Tiny would shake his head and the chimes would tinkle. He would bring his front feet together and the cymbals would clang and the bells would ring. Tiny blew on the trombone, toot, toot, toot. Boom—boom—boom went the big brass drum as Tiny beat upon it with his tail, and the triangle gave forth a melody as he twisted his left hind leg.

When they heard the music, the little Doo Dads rushed from the schoolhouse. Of course, Old Man Grouch had to be passing at the time and he looks as cranky as a crab. Doc Sawbones looks as if he were angry. The little old Doo Dad is really very much interested. Flannel-foot is not quite sure whether or not he should order Nicholas off the street, and Old Sleepy Sam snoozes away while the hungry puppy makes a meal off his weiners.

It must be a stirring melody, for the little Doo Dads are beginning to march along, keeping step. Nicholas follows behind, wearing a pleasant smile. The music he likes best is the jingle of the coins he catches as they are tossed from the upstairs windows.



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FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

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ALFALFA LAND IN SUNNY SOUTHERN Alberta—in the famous Lethbridge northern irrigation district—at low prices and on easy terms. Will also grow big crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn, vegetables, small fruits, etc. Ample moisture means sure returns. Near towns, markets, railways, good schools. Write for full information to the Irrigation Council, 111 Provincial Buildings, Lethbridge, Alta. 24-3

BORDERS BEAUTIFUL LAKE—160 ACRES with crops, team, cows, 12 hogs, poultry; only two miles RR station; schools, stores, churches; heavy cropping fields, valuable woodland, 100 fruit trees; comfortable house; 40-ft. barn, etc. To settle affairs only \$1,700, part cash. Details, page 78, illustrated Catalogue Bargains, many states. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 427 E. Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill. 24-3

240 ACRES NEAR FANNYSTELLE—BEAUTIFUL level farm of rich black loam on clay, mostly cultivated and partly fenced, good buildings. This farm is well situated for comfort, convenience and as a wealth producer. We shall be glad to arrange for an inspection by you. Write today. The Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry Street, Winnipeg. 24-3

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA. For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 34-1

SETTLERS, ATTENTION!—WE HAVE THREE thousand acres improved farm land; quarters, halves. Some Prairie, Weyburn district, low priced, fair cash payment, six one-half per cent. amortization plan over 30 years. Write for particulars. Canadian Investment Co. Ltd., Weyburn, Sask. 25-3

CANADIAN FARMERS—JOIN OUR COLONY. Rich agriculture and stock land. One dollar per acre. All tillable. Wonderful climate; good markets. No winter; no taxes; no crop failures. Booklet 50 cents; literature free. Bolivia Colonization Association, Portland, Oregon. 23-5

LAND FOR RENT—WE WILL RENT S.E. 1/4, 35, 14, 5 West of 3rd, near Broadway, land to be followed 1923 and cropped 1924. Write the Treasurer, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Ltd., Regina. 25-2

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE, CHEAP. One of the best districts in Canada. Homesteads and ranch sites located. For information, write Viggo Nielsen, Oakwood, Sask. 24-3

320 ACRES, HOUSE, BARN, SHEDS, WELL, wood, 120 crop, 25 hay, 60 summerfallow; crop included, school, half-mile; \$8,500, terms. John H. Page, Castor, Alta. 24-3

EXCHANGE EQUITY IN GOOD HALF-SECTION, all cultivated, good buildings and water, in Filmore district, for three-quarters or section. Box 83, Montmartre, Sask. 24-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. If

RANCH FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. Lots of hay and water. E. Solie, Lake Park, Sask. 24-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

McLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED No. 1 pure white clover, \$8.00 cash per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto; also good quality buckwheat, \$6.00 per crate of six ten-pound pails. N. K. McLean, 453 Church St., Toronto, formerly of 77 Armstrong Ave. 23-4

WE PAY FREIGHT—PETTIT'S CLOVER honey. Special design lithographed pails. Two 60-pound crates, delivered, Manitoba, \$10.20; Saskatchewan, \$10.50; Alberta, \$10.80 crate. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Appliers, Georgetown, Ontario. 25-5

FRUIT—BEST VARIETIES, ORDER NOW. Strawberries, \$3.25; raspberries, \$3.25; gooseberries, \$2.00; red currants, \$2.25; black currants, \$2.25; preserving cherries, \$2.00; sweet cherries, \$2.25; blings, \$3.00. W. G. Littlejohn, Erickson, B.C. 25-3

PEACHES, APRICOTS, PLUMS, PEARS AND other Okanagan fruit, fresh from my orchard to your home. Send for my new 1923 price list and order sheet. S. B. Snider, Triangle Ranch, West Summerland, B.C. 23-5

GREEN ONIONS IN APRIL FOR EARLY market. Made \$300 from half-acre perennial onions, strong bulbs, 50 cents doz.; five dozen, \$2.25, postpaid, discount for quantities. Limited supply. C. S. Robertson, Franks Lake, Sask. 24-3

MAPLE SYRUP—GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY pure, \$11 cash per crate of six gallons, about 80 pounds, f.o.b. Toronto. N. K. McLean, 453 Church St., Toronto, formerly of 37 Armstrong Ave. 23-4

CHOICE STRAWBERRIES, \$3.25; RASPBERRIES, \$3.25; cherries, \$2.25. Write for complete list. Pacific Fruit, New Westminster, B.C. 22-5

STRAWBERRIES, LOGANBERRIES, BLACKberries, large cherries, etc. Write for price list. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C. 24-3

SAVE MONEY BUYING YOUR FRUITS DIRECT from grower. Write for price list. Highland Farm, Box 286, Mission City, B.C. 25-5

RHUBARB—21 CENTS POUND, F.O.B. NELSON Clark, Treesbank, Man. 24-2

Rees and Bee-keepers' Supplies

ANDREWS & SON, CORNER VICTOR AND Portage, Winnipeg, Man., manufacturers and importers beekeepers' supplies. Complete line carried in stock. Write for catalog and price list. 26-9

SELLING—ITALIAN BEES, \$15 PER HIVE. A. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 24-3

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGETABLE powder soluble in water; Chartreuse, anisette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Bellevue Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 23-13

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SHIP YOUR WOOL TO US. WE PAY HIGHEST market price, make prompt returns. Northwest Hide & Fur Company, Winnipeg. 23-4

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Edmonton and Edmonton. 18-26

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

SUDBURY WOOLEN MILLS LTD.

Sell BLANKETS, YARNS, Mackinaw Coats and Pants, Flannels, Underwear, Heavy Cloth, Sweaters. Also do CUSTOM WORK.

WRITE FOR PRICES

SUDBURY, ONT.

WOOL—HAVE ORDERS TWO MILLION pounds. Highest prices paid. Ship promptly. Write for circular. McMillan Fur and Wool Company, 277 Rupert St., Winnipeg. 22-6

SCRAP—SHIP US YOUR BRASS, COPPER, lead, radiators, rubbers, rags. Ask us about mixed scrap iron. Manitoba Woolen Stock and Metal Co., Winnipeg. 24-3

MONUMENTS OF QUALITY—CATALOG AND prices on application. Winnipeg Marble & Tile Co. Ltd., 199 Main St., Winnipeg. 20-13

ARMY USED TENTS, 14 FOOT DIAMETER, \$19.50; wall tents, like new, 7x9, \$12; 10x12, \$18; 12x14, \$25. Pickles Tents, Winnipeg. 22-5

THE CHEAPEST INSURANCE YOU CAN BUY. Line your chimney with flue lining. Thos. Jackson and Sons, Winnipeg. 22-5

SITUATIONS VACANT

LARGEST COMPANY, RESOURCES \$10,000,000.—Selling guaranteed toilet articles, spices, extracts, proprietary medicines direct to consumer. Standard over 50 years. Offers exceptional opportunity to intelligent men; experience unnecessary. Surety required. Write today. The J. R. Watkins Company, Dept. G, Winnipeg, Man. 25-5

DAIRYMAN WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF a dairy farm. Good wages. Apply to J. D. Sifton, Second Avenue N.W., Moose Jaw, Sask. 24-3

News from the Organizations

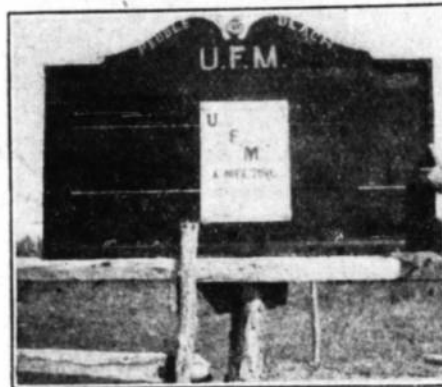
Continued from Page 16

donald district only. Of the four contestants, Miss L. Hardy, of Pomeroy U.F.M. was adjudged prize winner. Honorary mention was made in order to A. Larson, Carman, J. A. Ansty, Treherne, and T. Hopkins, Elm Creek. The judges commented highly on the excellence of each report and it is hoped that a similar contest may be put on another year.

Pebble Beach U.F.M.

Pebble Beach U.F.M. local, near Ashern, reports good prospects of an increased membership, and fair attendance at meetings, although the roads are still in bad shape.

On the initiative of the local workers, six very attractive notice boards have



been erected around their district, size, 4 x 2 feet; color, black with gold lettering. In the centre at the top is a fac simile of the U.F.M. badge in green and gold, and is a fine reproduction, all done by local talent. The lumber was a gift from the Oatfield Deo Co., who have rented one-third of the space at \$5.00 per year. The centre is for the local's use, and the remaining one-third is yet for rent, local storekeepers having been written along this line.

This very practical form of advertising should commend itself to other U.F.M. locals faced with the problem of advertising.

Petersfield U.F.M. Picnic

A united picnic under the auspices of the Petersfield U.F.M. local will be held in the Dunara church grounds, on Friday, June 29. Lunch is to be served on the grounds and a good time is assured.

The Open Forum

Continued from Page 20

World Wheat Marketing

The Editor—In November of last year you published a letter for me, in which I endeavored to show the trying conditions our farmers are contending with, in regard to the prices they are obtaining for their produce in comparison with cost of production. The solution suggested was the fixing of a minimum price based on the cost of production, plus a fair profit, the price to be fixed by four of the chief exporting countries. The chief objection, that I have heard against this solution is that too many countries and farmers would engage in raising wheat and that the surplus would be greater than the world's requirements. We will see how this danger disappears, by investigating what happened a few years ago when wheat was selling over \$2.00 per bushel. We did not see people rushing on to the farms to raise wheat but we immediately found, that the large circulation of money, which took place, put our factories and other businesses in a healthy condition giving the rest of our citizens all the work and more than they were capable of attending to, with good living wages, simply because farmers and others were in a position to spend. The farmer is too often termed stingy and a tight wad. This is absolutely untrue. Give him a fair remuneration by a stabilized fixed price for his grain and he will be one of our best customers for the products of our factories and other enterprises; surely, he is as much entitled to have prices controlled as our railroads, lake and ocean carriers, banks and manufacturers, so as to be able to carry on with a fair profit.

It is encouraging, however, to note that efforts are being put forth by the press and some of our leading citizens to get our farming industry on a proper and equal footing with the others. The Hon. Robt. Rogers has lately published his views and these are decidedly to the point, and I know, from numerous letters that have come to me in relation to the letter I wrote in November, that the solution he has offered to the public will meet with the approval of our western farmers—it is the

BROILERS, POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED

Men, 5 1/2 lbs. and over (fat) 20c
Hens, under 5 1/2 lbs. 16c to 18c
Broilers, highest market prices.
Eggs and Turkeys Highest Market Price
Prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates on request. Prompt payments. ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKENS STREET WINNIPEG

HEN PRICES

Over 5 lb. in good condition 20c
4 to 5 lbs. in good condition 17c
Roosters 15c
Geese 10c Ducks, old, best market price 12c
Turkeys, in good condition 16c
Broilers and Ducklings, let us know what you have to sell and we'll give you a price.
These prices guaranteed till July 7 inclusive. Drop us a line how many you have and we will forward crates without delay.
GOLDEN STAR FRUIT & PRODUCE CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

best so far proposed. We have also A. R. Boivin's resolution calling on the Dominion government to fix a minimum price for wheat and other grains based on the actual cost of production.

Let us forget the cumbersome wheat board enactments, which will get us nowhere, but on the contrary may do us harm. It appears to me to be having the effect of eliminating the best brains out of the grain trade and putting an unknown quantity in. Why destroy a live, energetic organization? Surely this body of men who studied this business in all its intricacies can be still used to facilitate the handling of this gigantic business, their remuneration would be controlled as the others.

About once in five years we experience a bumper crop and might then have probably a surplus. In that event let us take a lesson from the period His Majesty King "Tut" ruled on this earth, for we read in "The Book" where his governor, Joseph, stored his surplus, even for seven years rather than sell at a loss. Their method must have been highly successful and far from bankruptcy, as his funeral wrappings indicates or proves to us that control of grain enriched the nation in these gone-by years.

Then, if it should happen, with our fixed prices, that we get along on wheat and have to adopt the ancient custom mentioned, we would recommend that sufficient Dominion currency be issued to pay the farmer for this surplus, and as soon as this surplus is disposed of the currency issued be immediately recalled, so as not to inflate our currency. Our golden No. 1 hard would for the time being be security for this issue instead of the golden metal. —T. W. MacKenzie, Morris, Man.

The Farmers and Trade Unions

The Editor.—Re Gulliver's letter appearing in issue of April 25. I agree that "the farmer is working under a vicious economic system." Savagery, chattel slavery and feudalism were also vicious. However, we must try to carry on somehow pending the evolution of a saner system.

I would also like to see a "propaganda of enlightenment launched." One to teach those farmers that do not know that the trades unionist isn't getting wealthy. This "propaganda" might also teach some of the industrial workers, who have not yet learned, that the farmer is not getting rich very rapidly. I have found those who thought so when they went to the store to purchase the products of the farm.

Under this competitive system, which Gulliver lauds, industrial employment is open to every able-bodied man who is not an agitator. If our friend is a farmer, would advise him to rent the farmstead and go after some of this easy money. I tried it and at the end of ten years was richer by considerable knowledge gained and 200 dollars saved. I went back to farming and have prospects of having another 200 when my ten years are up. I do not know that I clearly understand his sentence, "They would be as well off and better than they are now." Surely he doesn't think that farm produce would retain its present price if industrial wages were to be reduced. Looking back over memories' pages I recall the days our friend longs for. In 1898 I remember that the coal miners in P.A. took their wives and children into the mines to help load a few cars after supper. I took eggs from our farm in Ontario to the nearest village for eight cents per dozen and some weeks I was only paid seven cents. Hogs, live weight, sold for three and a half cents per pound. Farm wages in Norfolk county were eight dollars a month for eight months. I took in the harvest excursion and received \$1.00 per day in Saskatchewan. Proceeded to B.C. where wages were high. Unskilled labor there commanded \$1.75 per day and labor was scarce. Was back to Ontario last year and found fewer farmers there, and here as well, walking around with lanterns in the summertime than I saw in the days of low union wages.

It was long years ago that Adam Smith wrote the Wealth of Nations, and the book was no doubt applicable to the time. Quite a few years ago the late George W. Perkins, head of New York Life, the president of a score of banks, and retired at the age of 42, truthfully said: "Competition may at one time have been the life of trade but today it is the wreck of manhood, the curse of womanhood and the death of childhood."

The trades unions have other functions to perform besides "blaring out big wages, shorter hours and restricted production." Sorry that there is a 500-word limit.—Old Bill, Winnifred, Alta.

The Wheat Board

The Editor—I desire to write a few lines on the compulsory wheat marketing question which seems to be disturbing your provincial government, and many of the people in the province of Manitoba. From the articles I have read in the press I am inclined to believe many of the people of Manitoba have never travelled very far from home, just touching on some of their view

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



The Old-Fashioned Lawyer

Attorney Jonathan McCray, a lawyer of the early day, was quite the type, it seems to me, that all attorneys ought to be. He knew the law, he knew it well, from Z to M, from A to L, and when he argued in a case he'd bring the tears to Nero's face. I've seen him make "his judgship" weep and rouse the jurors from their sleep. But yet, with all the power he had he'd tell you if your case was bad. So all the farmers far and near sought his advice without a fear. He'd listen in a thoughtful way to what a person had to say, and then with set, determined jaw, he'd say: "My friend, why go to law just for the price of one old horse? Now, while I'll take the case, of course, if you insist; yet when it's done you'll find that neither man has won! 'Twill be a case of money spent by you and the opposing gent! Take my advice and be a sport; forget this case; keep out of court!" Though Jonathan McCray is dead I cherish many things he said, for in his place has come a breed of lawyers that I never need. Unlike old Jonathan McCray, "A winning case!" these men will say, "I recommend an action here! 'Twill cost the other party dear!" And thus it is well-meaning men are lawing time and time again! We need more lawyers here today like good old Jonathan McCray!



MOTORISTS


SEND FOR THIS
FREE REPAIR BOOK

Tells how to make dozens of motor and household repairs easily, quickly and economically. Write for this FREE book and learn how

SMOOTH-ON CEMENT No. 1

can save you many dollars. Sold by Hardware and General Stores in 6-oz., 1-lb. and 5-lb. tins; also in larger sizes.

THE CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO.
Dept. 48-L, Montreal, Que.



points that have been raised in the present session of parliament is amusing to people that are enlightened on this important question. Some of your people fear that owing to their being able to market their wheat early they will get a better price. I am inclined to believe those who are marketing late are the ones that will receive the higher price this year. Now what per cent. of their crop was marketed early this past year. I wish to say in actual bushels the first thirty days Saskatchewan marketed two bushels to every bushel Manitoba put on the market, and the same thing is sure to come to pass this year. With a good portion of the Manitoba farms flooded again and an early seeding well along in Alberta and Saskatchewan, Manitoba is likely to be a back number as far as early marketing is concerned. Another grievance they seem to harbor in their small channel of conception is the fact that a wheat board could not have control over transportation in the same manner as it had in 1919. Let me say to you that the shipping facilities are so much improved and the rolling stock so vastly increased, as well as lake vessels, that the gentlemen that are trying to put these little obstacles up as a barrier are not read up and posted on the questions of the day. Furthermore, I must say, the objections some people raise because we are asking for a compulsory wheat board, it appears to me they are reading a lot of literature put out by the Grain Exchange rather than weighing the matter carefully for themselves. Let me say in all fairness to every one we are selling under a compulsory system right now. The only choice the farmer has in selling his grain is the choice of the line elevator he wishes to dump his grain and the season of the year when the wishes to haul and the vast majority do not have the say as to when they wish to deliver their grain and we will have these same privileges under a wheat board.

Under a wheat board we can have forty or fifty per cent. of our wheat sold for future delivery before we have it cut, and we will be in somewhat of a fair position to sell it at a living price, the balance of the crop can be sold as the world requires it, and last but not least, I am glad to know Saskatchewan and Alberta have passed the necessary legislation to enable us to have a wheat board, and we can certainly set up a wheat-marketing agency in the fair city of Regina, which, when it comes into effect, the Grain Exchange of Winnipeg and the wheat crop of Manitoba will only be a little subsidiary. Let Manitoba pass up this opportunity and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange can arrange for its funeral.—Robt. Whiteside, Birsay, Sask.

B.C. Fruit.

The Editor—A word from British Columbia. The season for fruit is now coming on and as the different berries will soon be travelling eastwards to the prairies a word from a grower of these may not be untimely. As a late prairie farmer and a strong supporter of the farmers' organizations, I used to think quite a bit about free trade, but after a year or two out here my views are a little different. As most people who use much fruit are aware the American fruit is generally from two to four weeks ahead of the B.C. product and consequently catch the public fancy first and command a good price and when the B.C. fruit starts to move down goes the price owing to the competition of the American fruit and the already filled larders of the housewife.

The Americans can afford to dump their surplus fruit here as they have already enjoyed the monopoly of their own markets.

We mixed farmers of the coast who go in for dairying and chickens as well as fruit buy annually very large quantities of feed grains most of which comes from the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and a lack of market for our fruits, honey, etc., recalls back on the prairie grain growers in the curtailment of our buying power.

There is also the fact that the more business we get from the prairie helps to pay expenses in the running of our railways in the way of freight and express and would help to make the equalization of rates westward on grain, etc., easier of accomplishment.

There are also a number of returned men who have started up in the fruit-growing business who are having a hard time to make it pay owing to the competition of the American growers.

It is for the betterment of the country to help one another and keep the money at home so when buying your fruit don't forget your brother farmer out in British Columbia.—Lees K. Stott, Chilliwack, B.C.

The Farmers' Market

Offices of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., June 22, 1923.

OATS and BARLEY—Prices have remained steady during the week with a very light volume of trade passing. Some further export business reported in oats and good premiums are being paid for all grades. There is a good enquiry for 4 C.W. barley, but the other grades are not wanted.

FLAX—Market is quiet, with crushers taking the odd cars as they come on the market.

RYE—Market was under considerable pressure early in the week and sold down to 61 cents for July. Some buying developed during last day or two and prices have recovered about 4 cents from the low point. Market is in a very weak position and some export business necessary to clean up present stocks before any improvement can be looked for.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	June 18 to 23 inclusive	18	19	20	21	22	23	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—									
July 115	115	113	113	116	115	117	126		
Oct. 107	106	104	104	105	104	109	119		
Oats—									
July 48	48	47	48	48	48	51	51		
Oct. 42	42	41	42	42	42	43	47		
Barley—									
July 55	54	53	53	53	53	55	65		
Oct. 54	54	53	53	53	53	55	53		
Flax—									
July 245	244	234	230	235	233	248	241		
Oct. 210	207	204	207	205	210	220			
Rye—									
July 68	66	61	64	65	64	70	88		
Oct. 69	69	64	67	68	67	71			

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.07; No. 1 northern, \$1.05; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.05; to \$1.14; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.03; to \$1.09; No. 3 northern, 98c to \$1.08; Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.08; to \$1.17; No. 1 hard, \$1.06; to \$1.09; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.02; to \$1.04; No. 1 hard, \$1.00; to \$1.03; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.01; to \$1.05; No. 1 durum, 98c to \$1.00; No. 2 amber durum, 99c to \$1.04; No. 2 durum, 96c to 99c; No. 3 amber durum, 97c to \$1.02; No. 3 durum, 94c to 97c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 79c to 80c; No. 3 yellow, 72c to 78c; No. 2 mixed, 77c to 78c; No. 3 mixed, 76c to 77c. Oats—No. 2 white, 38c to 39c; No. 3 white, 37c to 38c; No. 4 white, 35c to 37c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 56c to 59c; medium to good, 54c to 55c; lower grades, 52c to 53c. Rye—No. 2, 58c to 59c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.74 to \$2.75.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd. report as follows for the week ending June 22: Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,554; hogs, 3,761; sheep, 353. Last week: Cattle, 3,088; hogs, 4,067; sheep, 160.

Both cattle and hog runs during the past week show a slight falling off from the previous week. Prices on grain-finished steers of prime butcher and export qualities are holding quite firm and medium to off grades and also the half-finished grass cattle prices are a shade weaker. Prime, grain-fed butcher and export steers will bring from 7c to 7 1/2c; medium to good qualities, 6c to 7c; prime cows from 4 1/2c to 5c; medium to good, 3 1/2c to 4c; prime heifers from 6c to 6 1/2c; medium to good, 5c to 6c; choice stocker and feeder steers from 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c, depending on quality; medium to good grades from 3 1/2c to 4c. All classes of calves are selling a shade lower, best vealers bringing from 7 1/2c to 8c, common stock calves from 3 1/2c to 4c.

Following a weaker hog market in the East, our markets have dropped a shade lower, thick smooths today being quotable at \$8.10 with a ten per cent. premium on select bacon. The sheep and lamb market continues steady, best spring lambs from 11c to 12c, fat sheep from 6c to 7c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important. The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$6.75 to \$7.25
Good to choice steers	5.50 to 6.50
Medium to good steers	5.00 to 5.50
Common steers	4.25 to 4.75
Choice feeder steers	4.75 to 5.75
Common feeder steers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice stocker steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 6.50
Fair to good heifers	5.00 to 6.00
Medium heifers	4.00 to 5.00
Choice stock heifers	2.75 to 3.25
Choice butcher cows	4.25 to 4.75
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 4.00
Breedy stock cows	2.50 to 3.00
Canner cows	1.75 to 2.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 75.00
Common springers	25.00 to 40.00
Choice veal calves	7.00 to 8.00
Common calves	4.00 to 5.00
Heavy bull calves	3.50 to 4.50

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the Union stock yards today: Cattle, 1,600; calves, 1,700; hogs, 9,800; sheep, 100; cars, 1,980.

Cattle—Common grass cattle had the meanest deal of the month today so far as prices were concerned and ruled weak to a shade lower than on Wednesday. Other killing cattle held about steady, but there was very little stuff included among arrivals to test the deal for the good kinds of steers and she stock. While \$9.00 to \$10 or higher rates were in reach of toppy varieties of steers and yearlings, much of the ordinary stuff continued to sell from \$8.50 down. In the she stock section the dry feds were quotable at \$5.50 to \$7.50 or over, but common and low grade grassy stuff earned \$3.25 to \$2.50 or less, the cutter and canner quota at \$2.00 to \$3.00 selling at the month's low point. Bull trade was rather dull at the start off today, but prices were in line with yesterday's, when \$3.25 to \$4.00 took most of the bolognas. Some light bulls are selling under the \$3.00 line and down to \$2.50. Veal calves were barely steady this morning, with toppy kinds at \$9.00 to \$9.50 regularly and seconds at \$4.50 to \$5.00.

WHEAT PRICES

June 18 to 23 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
June 18	115	114	111	106	103	97
19	116	114	110	106	103	97
20	114	112	109	104	101	95
21	115	113	110	104	102	96
22	117	115	112	107	104	98
23	116	114	111	106	104	98
Week Ago	118	116	114	108	106	100
Year Ago	134	130	119	106	97	86

Hogs—Hog prices slipped about 25c a cwt. in most classes today and some of the hogs even more reduced in spots. The practical top of the day was \$6.75, paid by packers, and the order buyer paid \$7.20 for a bunch of porkers, the price looking out of line with the rest of the market. Good lights and light butchers sold at \$6.75 mostly, and heavy hogs were bought at \$6.00 and \$6.10 generally, while packing sows were bought at \$5.00 and stags at \$4.00. Pigs were steady at \$6.25 for tops. The run was about 9,800.

Sheep—Lamb prices were about weak to 25c lower today following a drop in other markets, and the best of the spring lambs sold at \$15 and \$15.25, with seconds at \$10 to \$12. Ewes sold at \$5.25 for the good medium to handyweight sorts and down to \$3.00 or thereabouts for heavy weights. Bucks sold at \$2.50 generally, but yearling bucks brought \$4.00 in some instances. A few feeding ewes were sold at \$4.00 at an average of 95 pounds. The run was limited to about 100 head.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts to the yards today consisted of 258 cattle, 12 calves, 960 hogs and no sheep. Friday's market was slow and draggy. There were 66 grain-fed contract steers, averaging 1,320 pounds, that sold at \$7.35; other choice sold at \$6.00; medium to good, \$4.00 to \$5.35; common, \$2.85. Fair to good heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.10; good cows, \$4.00 to \$4.25. Good bulls, \$3.00; common, \$1.00 to \$1.75; choice calves, \$7.00 to \$7.75; good, \$6.75; common, \$3.00. Fair to good stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.00; good stocker heifers, \$3.25. A few lambs sold at \$12 and trick smooth hogs \$6.50; select bacon, \$9.35 off cars.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market is lower and dealers are now quoting country shippers 17c delivered. Extras are jobbing 28c to 30c, firsts 26c to 28c, seconds 19c to 21c. Two cars of seconds reported rolling Montreal. There were twenty-two inspections in the prairie provinces last week.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Saskatchewan dealers are quoting 16c to 17c loss off delivered. Those quoting on a graded basis are offering firsts 16c, seconds 13c, cracked 10c. Poultry: A little more is reported arriving, prices unchanged.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is quiet with receipts light, quality fairly good. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, cases returned, extras 20c, firsts 18c, seconds 12c. Jobbing extras 30c, firsts 26c, seconds 20c. Poultry: No business reported.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market is reported weak. Some dealers are quoting 13c delivered for straight receipts and others, firsts 18c, seconds 12c delivered.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

June 18 to June 23, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BARLEY	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE	2 CW
June 18	90	48	46	46	46	45	43	54	50	46	46	245	241	220	219	67		
19	90	48	46	46	46	45	43	53	50	46	46	244	240	219	219	67		
20	88	48	46	46	46	44	43	53	49	45	45	234	230	209	209	63		
21	88	48	46	46	46	45	43	52	49	44	43	230	226	205	205	63		
22	91	49	47	47	47	45	44	53	50	45	45	235	231	210	210	64		
23	90	48	47	47	47	44	43	52	49	45	45	233	229	208	208	64		
Week Ago	92	49	47	47	47	45	44	55	51	47	47	248	244	223	223	69		
Year Ago	79	52	49	49	49	47	44	65	65	61	50	244	238	223	223	87		

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